

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VI. NO. 170

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:

20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta Chittagong Bombay Madras
Karachi Lahore Amritsar Delhi
Cawnpore Tuticorin Cochin
Mombasa Nairobi Kisumu
Kampala Entebbe Tanganyika
Dar-es-Salaam East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rate of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street,

FORT, Bombay.

BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

London Agents:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 7,00,00,000/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £552,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £680,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay Hongkong Kowloon
Calcutta Madras
Rangoon
Suez
Yokohama

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5 1/2 per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5 1/2 per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
6 1/2 per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
6 1/2 per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar Hongkong Penang
Bangkok Hobe Puket
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Klang Seremban
Canton Kobe Shanghai
Cebu Kwala Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Manila Tientsin
Fookow Medan Tientsin
Haiphong New York Yokohama
Hankow Peking

THE CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

- (1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
- (2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
- (3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
- (4) Its policies have no onerous restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official). Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

Lieut.-Colonel delighted at my great success, writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

VISIT TO POONA

ADVICE FREE.
SOLDIER'S HOME.

5, Solly Road, Road.

22nd July 4 to 8 p.m.
23rd July 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

MESSRS. SAJAN & COMPANY

Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

An Ideal dwelling is one built on latest Sanitary principles. Tiles and Marbles are the only requirements.

Revised Catalogue sent Post Free to those interested.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:

- (1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
- (2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
- (3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!

and to write with a bad Ink IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkoline" marks the highest perfection in Ink making

Try and reap its benefit.

G. S. BANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.
 "Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:
 Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.
 Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.
 Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.
 Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.
 Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.
 Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.
 Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
 "Bombay Chronicle" Office,
 No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.
 PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION.
 LOCAL UP-COUNTRY.
 Yearly .. Rs. 30-0 Rs. 35-0
 Half-yearly .. 16-0 .. 18-0
 Quarterly .. 8-0 .. 9-0
 Monthly .. 3-0 .. 3-8
 Single Copy TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.
 LOCAL UP-COUNTRY.
 Yearly .. Rs. 5-0 Rs. 6-0
 Single Copy TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.
CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING
 STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from chronic diseases to know that they can be successfully treated by Homoeopathic and Biochemic system by a physician of 30 years' experience. AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC STORES, 309, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.

SITUATIONS VACANT.
WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A MEDICAL MAN to conduct a running dispensary in a thickly populated locality on certain terms. Apply to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply at the office of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, 123, Esplanade Road.

WANTED—For a large estate-holder and Merchant, smart CLERKS, Hindus preferred, knowing English, well-versed in correspondence and miscellaneous work. Apply with references to PURUSHOTTAMJI & Co., Solicitors, 55, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ASSISTANT PAY CLERKS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications with a security of Rs. 5,000 in Cash or Government Security. Apply to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Vincent Road, Dadar.

WANTED—An Experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, GOVERNMENT test, charge of three children. Quote terms. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A qualified and experienced NYAYADHISH for a small Native State in Kathiawar, pay Rs. 50-75 by increments. Gujarati knowledge essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—COMPETENT—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS and ASSISTANTS for all engineering stores including electrical. Good prospects for suitable men. Apply fully, with copies of certificates, stating salary required to Box No. 572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By the Surat Home Rule League, an energetic man able to inspect, organise and start new branches in the Surat District, one with missionary spirit and with experience of village life preferred. Remuneration handsome according to qualifications. Write to the undersigned before the end of this month. K. V. BOPPA, Hon. Secy., Surat Home Rule League, Home Rule Office, Konkan.

SITUATION WANTED.
 25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for an old established Life Insurance Company, doing business at present in Ahmedabad. Gentlemen of good social connections, who can guarantee good business need apply. Will also get renewal commission on old business. Apply to Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—New or second-hand two 20 nominal horse power portable type STEAM ENGINES with boilers, all mounted on wheels. Address to Box No. 569, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MORTGAGORS to accept Loans on Mortgages from Rupees One lakh to Rupees One lakh and thirty thousand on immovable properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A very decent FRENCH VICTORIA and a Double BROUGHAM, both in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—SLABS (Ladis) MACHINED POLISHED, Madras (Black) Tandar and Navandi (white) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory, 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment.—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofing Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:
 HAJEE ABUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDDOS & CO., General Hardware Stores, 85, 37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

TO BE LET.
SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns. TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road.

TO LET—One room with bath-room at Apollo Street, Fort, Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WATSON'S ANNEKE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

POONA ELPHINSTONE ROAD, for season, furnished three rooms, verandah, east, west, out-houses; stabling. Apply SHA-PURJI GUZDER, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
NOTICE.
 EUROPEAN SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED FOR THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS BY THE MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Muslim Graduates for study in Europe in Chemistry and Physics. Intending applicants should at once apply for detailed notice published for the information of the candidates from the General Supdt. Muslim University Head Office, Aligarh, and submit their applications in the form prescribed by the Scholarship Committee. No applications will be received after 31st August, 1918.

Dated 15th July, 1918.
 MOHD. ISHAK KHAN, Hony. Secretary, Muslim University, Association, Aligarh.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.
NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.
KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the improvement of certain portion of Dholi Talao Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June, 1918) and bounded as follows:—

On the North by Princess Street.
 On the East partly by Kalkhadevi Road and partly by the properties bearing G Ward Nos. 2527 to 2550 and 2459 to 2461.
 On the South proceeding from East to West by the properties bearing G Ward Nos. 1790, 2327 to 2339, 2462, 2459 to 2461 and 1651, and
 On the West by Girgaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Port of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June 1918) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR, Chairman of the Board.
 Dated 5th July, 1918.

NOTICE.
 "EUGENIA" aground about twelve miles to the South of Tenedos. Tenders are invited for the purchase of the above vessel with the cargo which remained on board and a quantity of cargo collected ashore.

2. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Aitken Spence and Company, Colombo.
 3. Tenders should be addressed to the GENERAL STAFF OFFICER, (Naval), Colombo.

LEGAL NOTICE.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY
 NO. 311 OF 1918.
 Re: HAJIALLY MAHOMED OOSMAN, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading in his own name as General Merchant, outside the Fort and residing at Katha Bazar, Bombay. Insolvent.
 Ex-parte:—SITALDAS TIRATHDAS, Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the above named Hajially Mahomed Oosman has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.
 R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.
 Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 17th July, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICE.
NOTICE.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above named James Henry Devlin, late of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), European, deceased, who died intestate at Secunderabad aforesaid on the 26th day of October, 1917, and the Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 8th day of July, 1918, to Alfred Eyre Owen Lucas, Esquire, an Attorney of the High Court, Bombay, and one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Devlin, Widow of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1918.
 CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Attorneys for the said Administrator.

SALE BY AUCTION.
BENNETT & CO.
SALE BY AUCTION.
BENNETT & CO.
 AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BANDRA AND DANDA. Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, Receiver appointed in suit No. 1225 of 1917 Adamee Babooji v. Amtoobai widow and others, the following immovable properties belonging to the estate of the deceased Adamee Babooji and Danda in Bandra will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their rooms in 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1918 at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.
KHARI ROAD PROPERTY, BANDRA.
 All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Tookdi Thana Pote Tookdi Bandra Kasbe Bandra Pakhadi Khari within the boundaries of Bandra according to the following particulars:—

Survey Pote No. 144 Portion 0 of 4
 Survey Pote No. 145 Portion 13 of 13
 Survey Pote No. 146 Portion 0 of 1
 Survey Pote No. 147 Portion 0 of 1
 Survey Pote No. 148 Portion 0 of 1
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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Bombay's Most Palatial Cinema

This week. Every Evening at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

HENRI KRAUS

The Great French Cinema Star of "Les Misérables" Fame in

"AN ARTISTE'S HONOUR"

PATHE GAZETTE.

PATHE SCENIC.

THE EXCELSIOR TWICE NIGHTLY 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES! ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Next Friday, 19th July at 9-30 p.m.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY

"THE COURT CARDS" AND THEIR JOKER

Plans now open at Rose & Co. Prices as usual.

A Drama that has softened many a heart, and has

appealed to the tenderest emotions of hundreds of people

THIS WEEK, AT THE

THE WEST-END CINEMA (NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A sweet, tender, serene Photoplay, (5,000 feet)

"The Fantastic Ship"

depicting the pranks Dame Destiny plays with the fortunes of a young Count.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

and a Billy Richey Comic in the Programme.

Four Shows every evening: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies admitted at Half Rate in the First Class, i.e., at ANNAS FOUR ONLY.

COMMENCING SHORTLY.—Keep Wide Awake!

PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL

"THE NEGLECTED WIFE"

Starring the irresistible Ruth Roland as "The Other Woman."

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.

Do not fail to see the First Instalment of the

UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

The Red Ace

FEATURING THE BRILLIANT UNIVERSAL STAR

MARIE WALCAMP

ALSO SHOWING

IN LIONS LAIR

A thrilling Drama in two parts and a

COMIC FILM

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE QUEEN OF HAIR OILS
KAMINIA OIL (Regd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients: a stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth, and restores faded hair and to its natural colour. It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, train-workers, and students as it keeps the hair cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

SOLD EVERYWHERE
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-15-0 for 3 bottles

V. P. EXTRA.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Junction Masjid, BOMBAY.



The best hairdresser

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach July was Rs. 728, but the Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 737, buyers and the price advanced to Rs. 740. Later on fluctuations occurred between Rs. 736 and Rs. 740, and at 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 737. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 732, and after fluctuating closed as under. A moderate business has been done.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and has run on much the same lines as yesterday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs. 728
Good Sawgird Dharwar	"	730
M. G. Compta	"	774
Westerns	"	757

QUOTATION 9-30 P. M.

July fine Broach closed 723.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 17TH JULY 1918.

Growth.	Super.	Line F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100
M. G. Compta	100	100	100	100

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	9,023 bales
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	16,529 cwts
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	5,079
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	1,627
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	1,469
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	4,066
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	18,828
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	3,380
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	18,811
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	18,811
From the 24 hours ending 5 p.m. on 16th July 1918.	3,387

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COTINGA, 17th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growth: Super. Fine Fully Good F.G.P. Delivery

Sawgird Dharwar

Sawgird Dharwar

Sawgird Dharwar

Sawgird Dharwar

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BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 17th, 1918.

Rate per lb.

Rs. a p.

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Bombay, July 17th, 1918.

Rate per lb.

Rs. a p.

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

"MERELY COLLATERAL SECURITY."

BERTHOLD REIF AND ANOTHER Plaintiffs

VALI MAHOMED ABOO Defendants.

(Before Justice Sir Frank Beaman.)

This was the hearing of exceptions to a Commissioner's report. The plaintiffs sued on two promissory notes. The defendant replied that they were merely collateral security, that the true nature of the transactions was ordinary commercial contracts and that his liability, if any, to be determined upon account of the whole dealings. The matter was referred to the Commissioner who found that the plaintiffs were entitled to Rs. 1,800. The defendant took objection on one ground, viz., that he was entitled to be credited with all the interest that he had paid between the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and his being notified of the appointment of the Controller of the firm towards the end of 1916. The Commissioner held against the defendant on this point. This point was therefore fully discussed before Mr. Justice Beaman, who delivered the following judgment. The following is the full text of his Lordship's judgment:

The plaintiffs sued on two promissory notes. The defendant replied that they were merely collateral security, that the true nature of the transactions was ordinary commercial contracts and that his liability, if any, to be determined upon account of the whole dealings. On that footing the matter was referred to the Commissioner and the account of the dealings between the plaintiffs and the defendants was duly taken, with the result that the Commissioner has found the plaintiffs entitled to about Rs. 1,800. The defendant takes objection, as having understood, upon one ground only that in the account he was entitled to be credited with all the interest he has paid between the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, and his being notified of the appointment of the Controller of the firm towards the end of 1916.

This point arose once before in litigation between the same parties before Mr. Justice Macleod. (See *Patt v. Jamsetjee Hormusjee, I. L. R. 41, Bom., 390*.) That learned Judge decided that a person indebted to pay an enemy firm could not be called upon to pay interest after the outbreak of hostilities until he was duly notified of the appointment of some person warranted by law in receiving the money and giving him a valid receipt. Later, a case has been decided by the House of Lords in England (see *Hugh Stevenson and Sons, Ltd. v. Aktiengesellschaft Fur Carton-Nagen-Industrie (1917)*, I. K. B. 842), in which the Commissioner thought was opposed to the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod and upon that ground he has allowed the interest which is the subject-matter of this argument. As plaintiffs, as having understood, and properly paid. Without relying too much upon that decision where the learned law-lords carefully guard themselves against entering upon any difficulties which may be especially cases of contract, and put their decision upon the simple ground that the common law of England does not allow confiscation of property belonging to an enemy, and adopting the principle, which I think Mr. Justice Macleod meant to affirm, although he carried it further than I am disposed to do, the result in the present case would be to exclude from the account as money overpaid the interest paid between the outbreak of the war and the granting of license to this firm on the 9th of February, 1915.

AN ENEMY FIRM.

There can, I think, be no doubt but that this was an enemy firm within the meaning and intention of the Hostile Foreigners (Trading) Order of November, 1914. I admit that it is very difficult as pointed out and contended for by Mr. Beaman for the plaintiffs to find how proclamations of August, September and November, 1914, really hit a firm of this kind.

It is really a branch firm of which the headquarters appear to be in Bradford, but I must take the finding of fact arrived at by Mr. Justice Macleod to be equally valid to all the purposes of this controversy. That learned Judge found that the Bombay branch was a branch of the Bradford firm, and that others appear to have been drawn upon the Hamburg-Bradford firms, and some, though I must say I have not gone into this fully, upon the Hamburg branch alone. Assuming, however that the Bombay branch was for all business purposes no more than an offshoot of the Hamburg firm it is clear that the defendant dealing with it would be entering into transactions directly involving a firm established in an enemy country. I take that from the treasury note, though I must own that I find some difficulty in saying how such matters are law at all. But I take the general meaning to be that in determining the character of transactions for all legal purposes of this kind, where there are branch firms, offshoots of head offices in Germany, those firms may have transactions with outsiders which do not directly involve the German head offices, while in other cases the incidents may be made direct upon the German head offices, and such transactions, I take it, would certainly involve the enemy firms so situated. If that view be correct, then it would not be difficult to conclude that these contracts, all of which have been entered into apparently before the war, some of which (and it is with these only that I am concerned) were concluded in Bombay after the outbreak of war, were contracts which the defendants could not have entered lawfully without breaking the law, and the intent of all these various proclamations.

RULE ABOUT INTEREST.

The question then arises whether in such cases, where part of the contract is to pay interest upon monies payable on certain dates but not paid until a much later time, that interest continues to run after the outbreak of the war. I confess there are authorities of the law which I do not think I can ever be the law that individual citizens should have the option to say whether they will or will not pay their debt. Everyone at any given time must be legally bound to pay a debt or not legally bound to pay it. And I should hesitate to adopt what appears to me to be rather a matter of common sense and political expediency than good law which finds a place in that judgment. On the other hand, while I think the learned Judge was right in holding that contracts or debts incurred before the outbreak of war and due before and after the war upon terms of paying interest upon the monies due, that one term, namely, that the contracts would be bound to pay and so stop the currency of interest to an enemy trader, until some measure had been taken by the own government to substitute a public officer authorised by-law to receive the monies and prevent their going direct to the support of the King's enemies. But I do not agree with the learned Judge's judgment in extending so far as to ignore the granting of license to trade for the purposes of winding-up. It seems to me that when a license of that kind is granted it would be altogether nugatory if every one indebted to the firm had still the option to decide for themselves whether the licensed trader was likely to send the money to the King's ene-

mies, and therefore might wait indefinitely or at any rate until a controller of foreign firms in this country had been appointed. But the learned Judge even goes still further and extends the period of abeyance to such times as the duly appointed controller may give notice to debtors. Now, considering that all matters of this kind are publicly notified in the Government Gazette, it appears to me that the moment the Government of this country gives a license for the purpose of winding up an enemy firm, the holder of that license may clear in all debts due and give valid discharge for them. So after the date of the granting of that license the reason for the principle affirmed by Mr. Justice Macleod disappears.

"NO PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY."

That being my view of this rather difficult question, if I am right, no practical difficulty would ever arise. In the present case, for example, all sums paid as interest on account of the outbreak of war, or arising out of contractual relations entered into before the war, would be suspended until the enemy firm concerned had obtained a license to trade that is to say, in the present case upto the 9th of February 1915. I am not concerned with any contract entered into before the war which the defendant had received the goods before hostilities broke out. It appears to me that those cases would be governed by exactly the same principles, but the defendant who takes exception to the Commissioner's report stated that he did not intend to include so much of the account in this exception. Nor do I think it necessary to go into the more difficult question as to the real legal position of the parties in the facts which have occurred, that is to say the completion of these contracts by the defendant after the outbreak of the war. Something was made in the argument but I find it has no place in the exception; and of course if the contention could be sustained between the 10th of August 1914 and the 9th of February 1915, the defendant is entitled in the account to deduct any interest upon these dealings paid to the plaintiffs between the 10th of August 1914 and the 9th of February 1915.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the defendant.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

631-14—*Sm B & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Kanchhodas & anr, Mirza M. M. F. & Co., K. & C.*
M J 834-17—*Pocha & Co., for appraiser, Florence Mary Fischer v. Engine Reginald Fischer.*

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1306-15—*Captain and V. Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madhaji K and Ch. Part heard.*

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

22-18—*Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs. Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.*

LONG CAUSES.

883-17—*Amin and D. Baboo Ramji Wallonji v. Sitabai widow and ors a firm, Juddah and S. Sin B and Co. Part heard, 13-7-18.*

S C 1310-17—*Crawford B and Co., Schroder Smidt and Co Ltd v. Harry Oliver Whyper, Madh K & C.*
C C 426-18—*Purnanand and Co., Thacker Hansraj Purshotam v. Thacker Goudas Mathuradas a firm, Mehta D and L.*

480-17—*Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ltd. v. Hiranand Vanachand a firm, Bhaji K & G.*

503-17—*Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katrini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd. v. Hiranand Vanachand a firm, Bhaji K & G.*

515-17—*Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ltd. v. Hiranand Vanachand a firm, Bhaji K & G.*

20-18—*Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.*

98-18—*Captain and V. Frank Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.*

103-18—*Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkaribai widow, Mehta D & L.*

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE

MARTIN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

779-18—*Captain and V. Jethabhai Raghowji & Co. v. Sha Jivraj Tokerey a firm.*
685-18—*N. C. Dalal Talaji, Khushaji & Co. a firm v. Purshotandas Gupatdas Sawker & ors.*

FOR RECORDING AGREEMENT UNDER

O. 23 E. S. C. P. C.

660-18—*Purnanand & Co., Chaturbhoy Nuthobhai v. Vithalji Jethabhai, Daph F & D.*

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1264-16—*Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne & Co.*

702-17—*S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejoni Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.*

362-17—*Edg G W and Co., Bai Jivibai widow v. Lalji Morari & ors Sham M and H.*

S C 642-18—*Dubash & Co., Beharilal Balkund & anr v. Joshi Narsi Mowji.*

998-17—*Mer K and Co., Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.*

516-05—*Dhishankar K & G, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.*

470-17—*Motichand and D. Ratansey Devkarar v. Mehta Nani N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.*

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1307-17—*Sham M & H, Chhaganlal Motichand v. Balubhai Motichand & anr, Patel & Ez.*

894-17—*Captain and V. Jadhavji Deokaran a firm v. Tokerey Poonji & ors, Purnanand & Co.*

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE

763-17—*Malvi M R & Co., Kanayalal Lakshmi-chand & ors, Messrs. Desmal Mulamal a firm, Jam R & D.*

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSE.

628-18—*Rustomji and G. Messrs. Abdul Wahed Kambarally & Bros. v. Messrs. Marshall & Co., Little & Co.*

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COM-

MISSIONER'S REPORT.

94-10—*Dharansi & Co., Jagmohandas Pranji-*

INTERESTING ASSAULT CASE.

MAN AND WIFE ACCUSED.

COMPLAINANT TO PAY COMPENSATION.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Umer Farmanommed charged Mathurabai and Balkrishna Govind with insult and assault.

The Magistrate said the complainant in this case was the nephew of one Haji Ismail Haji Nur Mahomed, the owner of a chawl at Curry Road. He managed the affairs of the chawl, including the collection of rents on behalf of Haji Ismail. The second accused, with his wife the first accused, had been occupying a room in this chawl for about six years. For the last five months, the second accused had been without work by reason of prolonged illness and consequently the rent of his room had fallen in arrears for four months. On June 2, the complainant took the accused to Haji Ismail and, if the story of the two accused was to be believed, Haji Ismail assaulted the second accused for failing to pay his rent for four months. The first accused pleaded the inability of her husband, which had been forced upon them by illness, and promised to pay at least a portion of the rent due on the 14th June. Thereupon Haji Ismail gave the second accused a solemn oath and let him go. On the morning of June 9, at about 10-30, the complainant in company of his coachman, Jarbandan, again went to the room of the accused and asked the second accused to go with him to Haji Ismail. The first accused, very naturally said that the "Shah" had promised to wait till June 14, and told her husband not to go down with the complainant lest he should get the same sort of treatment as he had received on June 2. Upon this the complainant and his coachman rushed into the room and both of them dragged the second accused and ill-used him. The first accused interfered to rescue her husband, whereupon the complainant assaulted her also. The two accused then went to the Police station at Dadar, and lodged a complaint. The accused having no money did not come to Court, but the complainant seeing that a complaint had been made against him and fearing that the accused might institute criminal proceedings against him, lodged his complaint in this Court to anticipate the accused.

A COWARDLY ATTEMPT.

The complainant in his information charged the two accused with the offences of insult and assault, but in the evidence not a word was said either by the complainant or his witnesses about the accused using bad language. The complainant said that the first accused struck him with a piece of firewood on the hand and the second accused gave him two blows, but when he came to the Court he did not show even a scratch. The complainant was a strong, well-built man, and the first accused was a woman with a baby in her arms, and the second accused, a weak and sickly person. It was impossible to believe that these two poor persons would dare to assault the complainant, who, they believed, was the owner of the chawl himself, especially when the complainant, who was a powerful man, was accompanied by his coachman and a servant. The discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution left no room for doubt in his (the Magistrate's) mind that the complainant's case was false, and he had no hesitation in holding that this prosecution was a cowardly attempt on the part of the complainant to forestall the criminal proceedings which, he feared, the accused might institute against him. On a careful consideration of the evidence, he held that the charges brought by the complainant against the two accused were false and therefore vexatious. Even if the first accused had struck the complainant, as he said, with a piece of firewood, she would have been justified in doing so in self-defence, because the complainant's allegations against her and her husband were false altogether, and therefore called upon him to show cause why he be not ordered to pay the accused compensation for bringing a false and therefore vexatious charge against them.

The Magistrate then called the complainant into the witness-box and asked him to show cause.

The complainant said that the accused had been his tenants for six years and there was no reason why he should bring a false complaint against them.

The Magistrate said the complainant did not show any valid cause. The law would not allow merciless persons, interested in immovable property, to turn themselves into tyrants against their poor tenants. The conduct of the complainant had been heartless towards a poor man, who had lost his work on account of illness and therefore was unable to pay his rent. Over and above this he (the complainant) brought a false complaint against the poor man and his wife. He (the Magistrate), therefore, directed the two accused to be discharged and acquitted, and ordered the complainant to pay each of them Rs. 50 as compensation.

wandas v. Mahomed Rahimtulla and ors, Patel and Ez, Raghavaya N & Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

533-18—*Surajmal & Co., Hinduji Manrupji a firm v. Lumbaji Raichand & anr, Mehta D & L.*

LONG CAUSES.

120-16—*Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors v. Essoolally Jivaji & anr, Cap. & V. Payne & Co.*

863-17—*Surajmal & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Dewji Waghi & ors, Madh K & Co., Little & Co., Bhimji & Co.*

1390-16—*N C Dalal, Shah Jeewanlal Dulat-chand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shikorchand a firm, Jam R & D.*

993-17—*Pandia & Co., Abdulrahman Rahi-man v. Ramji Rahimtulla, Kanga & S.*

1376-16—*N C Dalal, Bai Jadav widow v. Vrajlal Bhagwandas & ors, Moti-chand & Co.*

DUAL MONARCHY GREATLY DISHEARTENED.

DISCIPLINE SHAKEN AMONG GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—London 16th July:—The Germans are reinforcing the Austrians to stop the rot which has set in. Austria's defeat seems to have disheartened the Dual Monarchy to a greater degree than previously estimated. There is now peace talk in Vienna. The German outlook is being excluded from discussion in the enemy's papers, but a final autumn attempt is coming whereby the General Staff, no doubt, hopes to retrieve the situation. All accounts show that the Germans are angry at their failure to force a decision and that the certainty of war in 1919 undermines the faith of the people.

DISCIPLINE SERIOUSLY SHAKEN.

A captured order by the General Commanding the Second German Army dated the 7th June states that discipline, which is the keystone of the army, is seriously shaken. It suggests that the commanders shield offenders, who are inflicted insufficient punishments.

Another dated the 12th June says that refusals by soldiers to obey orders are increasing alarmingly.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 16.

Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, the General Secretary, has been in Poona for some days past completing the arrangements for the 7th annual sessions of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference which meets here on the 3rd, 4th and 5th August. Moulana Moulvi Habeobur Rahman Khan Sherwani, Honorary Secretary to the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference and head of the religious department at Hyderabad will preside. The programme contains thirty resolutions as also several lantern lectures, cinema shows of educational subjects and experiments in physics, etc. Prayers will be said on the 4th August, the fourth anniversary of the war, for the success of British arms, while on the 5th August the President of the Poona Anjuman-i-Islam gives a garden party in honour of the President and delegates. A large attendance is looked forward to, including some members of the Legislative Council who will then be in Poona.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

FINED RS. 51 FOR DISSUADING A RECRUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

A case under the Defence of India Act came up before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut for dissuading a recruit from enlisting in the army. The accused pleaded innocence and was fined Rs. 51 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FACTORIES IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY IN 1917.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 16.

Thirty-eight new factories were started in Madras last year and six were closed. Of the new factories 12 were rice mills, one weaving factory, two saw mills, three tile works, one tannery, nine ginning factories, and one engineering factory. At the beginning of 1918 Madras had 468 factories. The average daily rate of wages in 1917 was lower than in 1918.

DR. LANKESTER'S REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The opinions of provincial Governments and local administrations on Dr. Lankester's report on tuberculosis have been received and are being considered by the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In the third round of the I.F.A. challenge shield competition to-day only two matches were played. On the Dalhousie ground the 1-10th Middlesex easily disposed of the 1107th Battery R.F.A. by five goals to nil. They scored whenever they liked and completely outplayed the Artillery. On the Calcutta ground the Wari aided by their speedy forwards beat the Wiltshires by two goals to one. The soldiers were the first to score. The Wari equalised almost with the whistle for half-time. The winning goal came midway in the second half-time.

A Telegraph notification states:—The booking of deferred and week-end telegrams for Mesopotamia is again suspended owing to interruption of cable and land lines.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be taken. These pills are recommended by the most famous medical authorities. At all Chemists and Druggists or by post free 6/- MARTIN, CHAMBERLAIN, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Nothing in the history of India has ever been half so vital in its interests as that this War should be brought to a successful end. It means everything to you—

Life! Liberty!! Happiness !!! Peace !!!!

LIFE

Unless the War is brought to a successful issue, the life of the country is in jeopardy. By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into life, for they will shorten the War and save the lives of men.

LIBERTY

There will be no liberty if the War is not won. By buying War Bonds you turn your money into liberty, for they will help to drive the tyrant of War from off the earth.

HAPPINESS

can never again be yours unless the Hun is silenced for ever. By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into happiness, for it will bring you the consciousness that you played your part in these days.

PEACE

By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into peace, for the more you assist the Government the sooner will peace be declared.

What is a War Bond?

A War Bond is a Certificate showing that its owner has lent money to the Government. It is a token of loyalty, a sign that you have assisted your country in the maintenance of its integrity. A sign that you have done something,—however small it may be,—to help to overcome our enemy whose object is pillage, murder and oppression.

Is it a Sacrifice

to ask you to invest in a gilt-edged security with the highest guarantee in the whole world behind it. A security which gives you a generous rate of interest. A security which is negotiable and can always be sold in the open market.

It is a Privilege

and one of which you may well be proud.

BUY

WAR BONDS

and show them to your friends; let the whole world see you are doing something; and induce your friends to do the same.

Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 18.

A French Eastern communique says: In Albania on the right bank of the Devoli we occupied three villages and pushed reconnoissance to the course of the Helta. 62 prisoners were taken.

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All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.

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25, Church Gate Street,

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And 19, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 18th July, 1918.

THE INTERESTS OF THE MAJESSES.—IV.

"What has been the result of our occupation of India? For a hundred and fifty years we have held precarious sway over various kindreds, races and tribes, peace-loving for the most part, destitute of the vices which degrade Europeans, and possessed of virtues which forced men like Outram to exclaim, 'I have loved the people of India.' The vast territory which they inhabit, moreover, is full of natural resources and is one of the most fertile regions on the surface of this planet, and yet the majority of these vast millions of India are probably the poorest people on the face of the earth. Their average annual income is scarcely equal to the weekly wage of an average British workman."

So wrote not very many years ago Mr. A. E. Fletcher, a former editor of the "Daily Chronicle," and the broad fact of his verdict remains true to-day as it has been for over a century and a half. And it is this that,—not to mention the denial of the inalienable right of the people to manage their own affairs—the bureaucratic system of administration under which the country has suffered has proved, in spite of certain notable achievements, a complete failure, inasmuch as, given one of the richest countries in material resources in the world, it has left its people the poorest, not only by indifference to their real interests but also by conscious and unconscious acts of obstruction. Its record in this respect is most glaringly marked in its treatment of the agriculturists, those toiling masses on whose prosperity depends entirely the prosperity of the whole country and whose interests Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have decided to retain in its keeping.

In a previous article we have shown how the great obstacle to the development of Indian agriculture is universally recognised to be the chronic heavy indebtedness of the agriculturists, how this indebtedness has been attributed by the educated classes and impartial expert authorities to be mainly due to the rigid and rigorous character of the land revenue system and is aggravated by the ignorance and illiteracy of the ryot which inevitably drive him into the hands of the money-lenders; and how the bureaucracy has as constantly persisted in thwarting the attempts at securing the removal of these two causes as the educated classes have persisted in making them. The history of Deccan agriculture, as we showed, provides a grim illustration of this fact, which is also revealed in the history of land revenue administration in other parts of India. To take a typical case from the experience of the United Provinces, which has been the subject of ceaseless and disastrous experiments in revenue settlements, Mr. Crosthwaite, introducing the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1882, made the following admission about the condition of the Jhansi zemindars:

"The Bill, it cannot be denied, is a confession of error. . . . We ought to look to our revenue system and our revenue administration. It is on record that after the Mutiny we compelled these men to pay again to us the revenue which had already been collected by the rebels. It also appears that in 1868-69, when there was a severe drought and a scarcity approaching famine, scant consideration was shown to them. And if this was done under such circumstances, what chance is there that they met with more liberal treatment when suffering under minor and less conspicuous difficulties? It is quite true that during the last decade since their system has become known and their inability to pay has been recognised, the Government has dealt with them in a liberal manner. But it is a fault in our system that such knowledge comes too late and that we hardly ever remit revenue or revise assessment until the mischief has been done." (The italics are ours.)

The late Kristo Das Pal, the eminent editor of the "Hindu Patriot," thus pointed the moral of this confession:

"Could there be a more humiliating

confession of the failure of the British Government? Mr. Crosthwaite is honest and has told the truth. We have always hammered at it, but who listens to us?" (Our italics.)

What are the features of this land revenue system? Its prominent feature is that the land tax is fixed according to purely theoretical rules, whose working involves for the most part an elaborate system of guess work. As the late Sir Charles Trevelyan stated in his evidence before the Indian Finance Committee of Parliament, in 1873: "However elaborate investigations may be in what is called the revenue settlements, it really after all entirely depends upon the opinion of the Settlement Officer. No doubt about it. I have made settlements myself and so I know." That is not all. If the data are uncertain, the Settlement Officer, as it has been said, knows that his prospects in service depend on his swelling the revenue returns. Even where the Zemindari system prevails and the zemindar's rent-roll is assumed on the basis of assessment, the rent-roll is often rejected as too low by the Settlement Officer on one or another of his theoretical grounds. In the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies, where the ryotwari system prevails, the rule was laid down by the Secretary of State in 1864 that the assessment should not be raised above fifty per cent. of the net produce after deducting the cost of cultivation. How this rule has been regarded as "a mere scrap of paper," is thus described by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his collaborators in their Note, to which we have referred in our previous article:—

"In the old days the late Sir Bartholomew, a staunch supporter of the periodic settlement of the land revenue under the ryotwari system, confessed that the Secretary of State's rule has been ignored by British Revenue officers in India and had become 'a mere paper instruction,' because, in practice, so far from Government taking half the produce, the assessments made on the ryots really resolved themselves into three categories, viz., first, a land tax, fixed more or less arbitrarily, absorbing a varying proportion of the net produce; secondly, a full rent, leaving nothing to the cultivator but the wages of his labour and the rent of something more, sometimes trenching on the wages of labour or the profits of capital. To these three categories Sir Louis Mallet, when he was Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, added from his knowledge and experience of the system, a fourth category, viz., 'In many cases lands have been assessed which yield no rent at all and hardly pay the cost of cultivation.' Sir William Wedderburn, from his knowledge and experience, has since added a fifth category, namely—'where the total crop is insufficient to pay the cost of cultivation and where the assessment must be paid out of wages earned elsewhere or from cash obtained from the money-lenders.' A more arbitrary, tyrannical and unjust system of land revenue assessment, it is obvious, has never been devised in any part of the civilized world and what we said in this and previous articles is sufficient to warrant the conclusion, to which the writers of the Note referred to have arrived, that, what little has been done to relax the rigidity of the system, whether by means of legislative or administrative action, 'has been done by Government mainly because and as a result of substantial agitation by educated Indians in the interest and for the benefit of the ryots, after they had been opposed, ridiculed and set down as 'discontented political agitators,' 'professional grievance-mongers,' 'seditious malcontents,' by the British bureaucracy in India, which has all along professed to befriend the ryot and laughed down the claim of educated Indians to champion their cause and represent their interests."

The root of the evil is that the land tax is under the absolute discretionary control of the Executive Government. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford leave the evil altogether untouched. This omission perpetrates the subjection of over seventy per cent. of the population to the tyranny of irresponsible officialdom. And the omission is deliberate. The authors of the Reforms Report still hold, in face of the teaching of the past, and in defiance of the striking memorandum which was presented to them by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his collaborators, that the interests of the masses, are safer in the hands of an uncontrolled executive than those of Ministers controlled by and responsible to elected legislatures. They say in paragraph 238 of the Report, while discussing the nature of the subjects which it would be safe to transfer to the control of Ministers responsible to the legislature: "Nor should we expect the transfer of matters which vitally affect the well-being of the masses who may not be adequately represented in new councils, such for example as questions of land revenue or tenant rights." Such is the extent of the impression made on the minds of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford by the convincing and unanswerable document presented to them by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his friends. Whatever else may be sacrificed, if a compromise in regard to the reforms is accepted, we hope that the Congress will stand to the

last ditch against sacrificing the well-being of the masses to the "reserved" group.

THE PEOPLE OR THE FORESTS?

The blundering bureaucrat has many things to answer for in India, but it is doubtful whether a parallel can be found for his step-motherly treatment of North Kanara. The district formerly belonged to the Madras Presidency but was taken over by Bombay in order to provide a port for the cotton area. But the mad jealousy of some of the merchants and the attempts of Arthur Crawford of imperishable fame, coupled with the influence wielded by the Board of the W. I. P. Railway, gave the quietus to the proposal of developing Karwar into a first-class harbour and providing an outlet to the entire Railway system of Southern India. If the then Government had taken a broad view of the question, Karwar would have been another Karachi. It is no use regretting the past, but it is never too late to correct a blunder. One would have expected that the main object of taking possession of Northern Kanara having been defeated, Karwar would have been handed back to the Madras Presidency. But the Bombay Government shelved the question of the development of Karwar. The story of the failure of the Government to rise to the occasion is instructive, but to-day we would speak of another failure of Government, the handling of the Karwar forests.

Karwar has got splendid forests but they have not been developed and exploited as they should be. There has been too much of afforestation and Government themselves say, in their resolution reviewing the revision settlement of the Karwar Taluka, that extensive afforestation inland has driven the population to the coastal talukas. They do not seem to have correctly gauged the situation. There has not only been an exchange of population between up Ghaut and below Ghaut talukas, but the population itself has been driven out of Karwar by afforestation and curtailment of forest privileges, enjoyed for centuries, by a stroke of the pen. During the last 30 years there has been an increase only of 9,000 in population, but there has been an actual decrease of about 25,000 between 1901 and 1911. Mr. Troup, in his brochure on the work of the Forest Department in India lays down, in admirable dictation, that the first study of the Department is to provide for the wants of the agricultural population and to maintain the areas committed to its charge in such a condition that their indirect effects shall be as beneficial as possible. Forestry has been termed the handmaid of agriculture, says he, and nowhere does this apply with greater force than in India, which is essentially an agricultural country. But so far as Kanara is concerned, the interests of agriculture have even been subordinated to those of the forests. It would have been some satisfaction indeed if allied forest industries had been started, a forest established and forest produce exploited. What we have lost in agriculture we might have gained in forests. Are Government satisfied that they have afforded the best transport facilities? Is it not a fact that much of the produce which would have been commercially advantageous simply rots away for want of these facilities? Are they satisfied that the training of half-a-dozen men in Dehra Dun is sufficient for our requirements? Is it not a fact that the D. P. I. of Madras says in his latest report that the Dehra Dun training is perfectly useless so far as the Madras forests are concerned, and was it not for this that the Madras Government arranged for a separate forest college for Madras? Where is the Bombay forest college? Is it not possible for us to start a bamboo pulp factory. Can we not extract oil from Sandalwood as Mysore does? If the Forest Department had directed its energies to these and such other matters instead of ingeniously curtailing forest privileges one by one, it would have earned the gratitude of the people and added untold wealth to the country. Forest produce is not a thing that can be conserved like gold for ever. If it is not properly made use of, it rots away and a wise administrator would have invited the people to share it and develop the wealth of the country. The question of forest privileges in Kanara is an eternal one. It has been, so to say, always with us. Mr. Swift has given a tabulated statement, showing privileges enjoyed in 1872 and 1902. The greatest loss suffered by the people was that customary usage was recognised in 1872 and denied in 1902. The next loss suffered by the people has been summarised by Mr. Swift. Now people cannot have wood for small houses, deadwood of reserved trees and all deadwood by cartload, green leaves for manure for rice fields, stakes for wedges, more durable kinds

of wood for agricultural implements, as all better class trees are reserved. In some villages, the protected or minor forest set apart is inconveniently situated or insufficient in extent or of poor quality. Mr. Murray seems to have informed Mr. Gilb (N. 4 of the Revised Settlement Report of Karwar) that hedging materials were allowed. Thorns and brushwood are allowed under Kanara Forest Privileges Rules of 1311, but can it be seriously contended that they can be used as stakes of hedges? In all respects the description of Mr. Swift still stands and there has been a distinct set-back in agriculture, population and cattle herd in Kanara. Formerly dry wood for fuel, including firewood for preparing jagri, was allowed, but now people have been distinctly prohibited from taking firewood for jagri and only fallen deadwood of unreserved trees by handloads can be taken. Mr. MacGregor comforts himself with the idea that the sugar-cane grown is of a poor quality. But surely the way to improve it was not to take away facilities for preparing jagri.

The Forest Department has steadily opposed the idea of allowing villagers to utilise green leaves as manure. More than three-fourths of Karwar is under forest and in-forest cultivation may be taken seriously in hand. Mr. Troup's handmaid of agriculture denies green leaves as manure and firewood for the preparation of jagri! It was proposed by sane Revenue Officers that the stringency of the forest rules should be relaxed and assessment increased, but Mr. Curtis, who was then Settlement Commissioner, negated it on the ground that it did not seem worth while to inflict irreparable injury on the forests for the sake of a paltry Rs. 5,000, in the form of land revenue. But Mr. Curtis forgot that behind these Rs. 5,000 stood perhaps thousands of silent and poor sufferers. Are the forests everything to Government and the people of Karwar nothing? Not even one in ten thousandth part of forest produce is asked for by the people and the bureaucracy denies it while it can unassailably be proved that more than 80 per cent. of forest produce rots away in Kanara. Is it "irreparable injury" to grant the small privileges asked for by the people sanctioned by the usage of centuries? Who took them away and under what law? What would Government prefer, the gradual denudation of Karwar of all its men and cattle or the conferment of a few forest privileges? The way to increase forest revenue does not lie in spending valuable time in discussing whether dry wood or deadwood should be taken or whether green or dry leaves should be used, but in boldly going in for forest industries, education and research. Mr. Curtis talks airily of a paltry Rs. 5,000. How much has he added to the wealth of the country by withholding the privileges? Not even that paltry Rs. 5,000. Is the contentment of the people nothing? Is it nothing to guarantee the continuance of privileges enjoyed for centuries by the people? Are the forest rules administered by the hide-bound bureaucracy everything? Before our own eyes, the people of Kanara are dying away or deserting the country. And Mr. Curtis tells us of the splendid forests of Karwar. We would not hesitate for a moment if the choice were between the people of Karwar and the forests of Karwar. We would look after the people first and leave the forests to themselves. But in this civilised age, we think we can keep the forests and the people too. The forest policy of Government requires to be thoroughly overhauled, and the first and foremost thing is the restoration of earlier and time-honoured privileges to the people. These are no empty privileges. They are the life and breath of agriculture. So much of land in Karwar as is necessary for the population and its reasonable increase must be reserved for the people. The forests should manage to live within the rest of the land available. It does not matter if the splendid forests of Karwar lose a little of their glory. It does not matter if there are a few less tigers and wild pigs to fall victims to the gun of the shikari. What we want in Kanara is more men, more cattle, more agriculture and more industry. If the Bombay Government cannot do its duty by Karwar, it need not keep it. Nobody presses it to do so. Let it be handed back to Madras and let Madras be given a chance to improve it.

Official and Personal.

Sir Benjamin Robertson and party have left Simla for the Central Provinces.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Smither C. S., will continue to officiate as a Judge, in the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Chitty and Mr. A. H. Cumming, C. S., officiates as a Judge during the remainder of Justice Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's absence on deputation.

Notes of the Day.

A Harsh Sentence.

Presiding over the Criminal Session Court on Tuesday, Justice Kajiji disposed of a case of theft, in which, the accused, aged 42, was charged with the theft of a purse containing 5 annas and 9 pies. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and in view of the fact that the accused had in eight previous convictions against him, his Lordship sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence is not only grossly excessive but is futile and furnishes a sufficient condemnation at once of the present system of criminal administration, which attaches more importance to property than to human beings, and of the existing prisons which are universities of crime rather than institutions for the reclamation of those who have violated the laws of society. That the unfortunate wretch, who was tried at the Session's Court on Tuesday, has been eight times to prison shows to what extent he has been hardened by the iron discipline of the prison system. When he comes out of jail after ten years, he will, in all probability, commit another theft and a stern judge will perhaps again send him to jail to rot there, probably until he dies. No attempt will then have been made as no attempt was made the first time, he appeared as an accused in court, to take the human factor into account and to secure, by some means, his being reclaimed to honest mode of life.

German Designs on Persia.

Now that Persians have suggested repudiation of all the obligations entered into by the Shah of Persia with the Russians, as well as with the British, it is of importance for us to note the designs on Persia which the Germans had themselves formed, and which they are far from having given up. A well-known political writer, Herr Franz Koelder, thus reflects the views of the German Government, which he has summed up in a passage in the book called a "Political Working Programme for the German People":—

"A political partition of Persia in an eastern Russian and a western Turkish half would only lead to complications, and would be regarded by our Turkish friends as a betrayal of Sunni Islamism to Shiaism. Everything must be done to unite and strengthen, nothing must be done to weaken the Pan-Islamic idea. Steps have been taken in this direction, and we must support them. Besides, in any such partition Russia would dominate completely the Persian Gulf, and this must be prevented at all costs. Turkey would be thereby injured and an important asset to the Indian Ocean would be lost to us. Everything, therefore, depends on securing for Persia a complete freedom and independence, and to secure this by an offensive and defensive alliance between Persia and Turkey. This alliance would be, of course, covered by the Central Powers."

What does cover mean if not "dominate"?

Corporation and the Port Trust.

We do not think that the decision to which the Corporation arrived on the Government proposal regarding its representation on the Port Trust is quite consistent with its self-respect as a self-governing institution. The test in respect of this question is a simple one. The Corporation, as representing the citizens of Bombay, has an inherent right to have a voice in the administration of the Port Trust, the activities of which vitally affect the City. It, therefore, it can claim that it must be left perfectly free to exercise the right in the ordinary constitutional manner. Government, on the other hand, are only "prepared for a few years, as an experimental measure, to nominate two out of the three nominees who are required by law to be natives of India resident in Bombay on the recommendation of the Corporation. This "concession" is obviously not a complete satisfaction of the claim of the Corporation. At its meeting on Monday the Corporation, however, accepted the Government proposal, merely regretting that "it was stated to be experimental." This, we repeat, is hardly consistent with the dignity of the Corporation, which would have done well to have accepted the wise suggestion of Sir Dinshaw Wacha that "Government might be thanked for their offer, but should be informed that it should be made without any conditions attached to it."

Japanese Enterprise and the War.

"The Times" Trade Supplement for May last contains figures regarding the development of Japan's export trade, which afford an instructive illustration of the extent to which that country has made capital out of the war. Within the last four years the value of the export trade has increased by nearly 170 per cent., and making allowance for the general rise in prices this bears eloquent testimony to the rapidity and thoroughness with which old industries have been strengthened and developed and new ones created. It is not surprising to learn that most of the new industries are those dealing with articles of a miscellaneous character, ranging from thermos flasks to cycles, which were formerly imported. The development of more important industries has been particularly noteworthy. Thus the exports of metals have risen during the war from £31 to £22 million sterling, the increase being largely due to the demand from the Allied nations for metals used in the manufacture of munitions.

An Object-Lesson to India.

Not least remarkable is the activity with regard to ship-building, judging from the sales of ships built in Japan. In 1913, only four steam vessels, valued at £170,000, were exported; during 1917 the number of sales rose to 79, representing a value of £103 millions. All these striking achievements are, indeed, the result of initiative and enterprise of Japanese industrialists, but it must not be forgotten that the initiative and enterprise would not have secured these results without the active encouragement and support which the Japanese Government has given in every possible way. What a contrast all this with conditions in this country and what an object-lesson to the Government which rules it!

FRESH GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES OF RHEIMS.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS A GENERAL FAILURE.

REMARKABLE FRANCO-AMERICAN RESISTANCE.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 1,000 PRISONERS.

The Germans started two offensives on the French front early Monday morning, the first being between Chateau-Thierry and Bligny, about four miles south-west of Rheims and the second between Prunay and Maisons-des-Champagne on a front of about 25 miles. The Germans have taken the villages of Chiezy, Bonquigny, Fricourt and Chanocizy.

South of Rheims, the enemy advanced and crossed the Marne at a number of places; while, east of Rheims, he has been repulsed with heavy losses.

It is known that the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Amiens front, apparently with the immediate objective to capture Rheims.

Marshal Foch in a telephonic communication to the Prime Minister, on Tuesday, reported that he was well satisfied with the result of the day's fighting.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 1-0 a.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

A French communiqué says:

The German attack was begun about 4-30 a.m. and continued throughout the day on both sides of Rheims with unabated violence. West of Rheims there were furious struggles in the region of Reuilly-Courthiezy, Vassy to the south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between Fossey and Dormans. A vigorous American counter-attack drove back to the north bank the enemy elements which reached the southern bank to the west of Fossey.

Between Dormans and Rheims, the French and the Italians are tenaciously resisting on the line of Chantillon-sur-Carne-Cuchery-Marfaux-Bouilly.

East of Rheims the attack which extended from Sillery to Main-de-Massiges encountered an impregnable defence.

The enemy renewed his efforts against Prunay and Les Marquises in the regions north of Prosmes and Souain, but, in spite of repeated attacks, he has been unable to breach our fighting positions.

TWO OFFENSIVES ON FRENCH FRONT.

RHEIMS AS ENEMY OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 12-5 a.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

The Germans started two offensives on the French front early this morning, first between Chateau-Thierry and Bligny, three or four miles south-west of Rheims and second between Prunay and Maisons-des-Champagne on a front of 25 miles.

South-west of Rheims, the Germans penetrated 5,000 yards into the French lines at Chateau-Thierry and have taken Chiezy on the Marne and also Bonquigny, 3,000 yards behind the original French front. The Germans have also taken the villages of Fricourt and Chanocizy. The Germans were held up east of Rheims in the French battle positions, but south of Rheims, the enemy substantially advanced and crossed the Marne at a number of places.

ENEMY'S OBJECT TO CAPTURE RHEIMS.

Apparently the enemy's object is to capture Rheims by attacking each side of it and to capture the hills in order to protect the Germans in the right flank in further advance southwards.

Military critics agree that it would be premature to describe this as a main attack, although the size of the offensive, in which it is estimated that 60 divisions are engaged, suggests that it is a main attack. It is known that the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Amiens front.

A DIVERSION BROKEN DOWN.

Reuter's correspondent wiring from Paris, describing the launching of the German attack says it was accompanied by a diversion on the Oureq front which our artillery completely broke down. An attempted German attack in the direction of Laferte-Milon encountered such a formidable barrage, that the Germans were unable to leave their lines.

The "Intransigent" understands on reliable authority that the attack occurred on the date and in the region where it was expected and a favourable view was taken of the affairs at midday.

ENEMY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE BOULLEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 3-30 a.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring last evening said:

The prisoners state that the Germans planned for the first day of the offensive an advance of 12 miles on the whole front. In crossing the Marne, the enemy's losses were appalling. He finally threw half a dozen pon-

toon bridges over, two of which were 35 feet wide, and flung numerous troops across.

The French airmen rained bombs on the concentrated troops waiting and on troops crossing the bridges, two of which were destroyed. Altogether the enemy's gains are far less than on the 21st March or the 27th May.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH REDOUBLED VIOLENCE.

MAGNIFICENT FRANCO-AMERICAN RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 17.

A French communiqué says, the battle continued towards the end of the afternoon and yesterday evening with redoubled violence. Between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims the enemy accentuating his efforts to enlarge his gains launched furious attacks. The fighting was particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon. The French and the American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter-attacked vigorously on several occasions. South of Marne the Germans were unable to pass the line of St. Agnan, La Chapelle, Monthodon and the southern confines of the forest of Boigny. We took one thousand prisoners in this region. We held Mareuilport.

ENEMY HELD N. OF MARNE.

North of the Marne we held the enemy at the Southern approaches to Chatillon and south-eastern borders of the Rodemat wood. There is no appreciable change on the rest of the line. The enemy made no attempt during the night.

East of Rheims the Germans exhausted by their fruitless struggle yesterday were unable to pass beyond our cover zone which runs through Prunay, the southern borders of the wood Northward of the Roman high road as far as the Suipe region, north of Souain and Perthes-les-Hurlus.

GERMAN LOSSES EXTREMELY HIGH.

Our battle positions have not been encroached upon anywhere. Prisoners report that the German losses yesterday were extremely high.

FROM CHATEAU-THIERRY TO MAIN-DE-MASSIGES.

VIGOROUS STAND BY FRENCH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15, 4-5 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 17.

A French communiqué says: After violent artillery preparation the Germans attacked this morning from Chateau-Thierry to Main-de-Massiges. Our troops are energetically sustaining the enemy's shock on a front of about 80 kilometres. The battle is proceeding.

REPORTS OF GERMAN PROGRESS.

GERMAN DEAD EAST OF RHEIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 12-5 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement says: Orders found on prisoners show that the Germans were to reach Epemay by the evening of the 15th, Chalons-sur-Marne on the 16th and Soissons on the 17th. The Germans employed 30 to 35 divisions, or nearly a division to two kilometres, and suffered heavy losses. The shock division instead of being relieved only in the evening was compelled to be sent back in the morning to be re-formed.

East of Rheims hundreds of German dead are hanging on barbed wire and numerous enemy tanks strewn the ground.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN COUNTERATTACK.

ENEMY ATTEMPTS AT RAID FAIL IN VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 4-25 a.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., July 17.

An American official communiqué dated the 15th July says eastwards of Chateau-Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, we counter-attacked and drove the enemy back to the river, taking 500 prisoners.

In the Vosges five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY NEW ZEALANDERS.

BRITISH LINE IMPROVED IN VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 1-45 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

In this afternoon's communiqué, Field-Marshal Haig says:—

The New Zealanders carried out a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne and took over 30 prisoners and 12 machine-guns. We slightly improved our line in Villers-Bretonneux sector, after sharp fighting. We also took few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Locon.

Hostile artillery was active south-west-

ward of Albert and was also somewhat active at different points on the northern British front.

AMERICANS UPSET GERMAN PLANS.

CAPTURE OF A COMPLETE ENEMY BRIGADE STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 4-25 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters telegraphing on Monday evening says:—

The Americans in the river bend now command the river in front of them so that the German plan here has been completely upset. A famous German division on our left repeatedly attempted all day to cross, but all assaults withered under our fire and not a single German crossed.

Our prisoners in the river bend counter-attack now number between 1,000 and 1,500 including the complete enemy brigade staff. Fighting continues with great fierceness.

GERMAN RUSH SOUTH OF JAULONNE.

HELD UP BY THE AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 10-50 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters telegraphing last evening said:—

When the Germans south of Jaulonne rushed forward this morning they had the objective 15 kilometres distant, but they were still remote from it two hours after the time fixed for reaching it. The Americans organised a counter-attack while open fighting was in progress. The Germans retired hesitatingly at first, but soon many broke and ran and within three hours the enemy was driven back to the river.

The American machine-gunners contributed most effectively in defeating the enemy plans.

Details of the attack show that the enemy adopted no new methods. He advanced under the cover of the mist and relied on the usual infiltration tactics, sending columns along small valleys. The enemy is not using anything like one division to a mile as in the previous attacks.

The French have already launched local counter-attacks.

MARSHAL FOCH SATISFIED WITH DAY'S FIGHTING.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 1000 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 1-35 a.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

In the House of Commons at 11-28 p.m., Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Prime Minister had received a telephonic communication from the Headquarters in which Marshal Foch reported that he was well satisfied with the result of the day's fighting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law read a special communiqué received at 11 to-night in which it was stated that the American counter-attack had resulted in the capture of 1,000 prisoners. (Loud cheers.) East of Rheims the enemy had been very heavily repulsed and had suffered severe losses and had received a complete check.

FRENCH HIGHER COMMAND SATISFIED WITH SITUATION.

ENEMY PROGRESS BETWEEN COLOMMES AND FOSSEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 11-45 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 17.

Reuter this evening learns that the French Higher Command is very pleased with the situation.

Additional particulars to those telegraphed by Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters show that at noon the offensive on the Prunay-Massiges sector was held everywhere, except near Prosmes, while the enemy occupied Prunay, which is half a mile behind the line of the attack.

West of Rheims between Colommes and Fossey the enemy made progress on a 20 mile front on an average depth of two or three miles, with a maximum depth of three and a half miles at Belval and Cambleux.

GERMAN STRATEGY IN NEW BATTLEFRONT.

FURTHER DETAILS OF FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 15, 10-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters wiring to-day, says:—

The new battle-front is naturally bisected by the town of Rheims and the Montagne-de-Rheims, a great wooded massif, 600 or 700 feet high, eight miles south of Rheims. The Germans did not intend to attack the Montagne-de-Rheims frontally and therefore disposed their line in two wings which were to advance independently with Rheims as the pivot. Chateau-Thierry may be taken as the extreme western limit of the attack at present.

ENEMY'S PURPOSE CORRECTLY ANTICIPATED.

The German guns opened at midnight on the whole front from Chateau-Thierry to

the Main-de-Massiges. The French command was not caught napping, our artillery having provoked explosions of the enemy's hidden dumps, often enough to afford a clue to the preparations. The enemy's purpose was so correctly anticipated that on the night of the 14th, our artillery counter-preparation began at 11 o'clock, one hour before the German batteries began bombardment.

The news received at mid-day is reassuring and on the whole favourable. The German infantry attacked between three and four in the morning on the whole line, except round Rheims. The attack comprises two main sectors, one from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil and thence north-eastward to the west of Rheims and the other from Fort Pomelle, east of Rheims, to the Main-de-Massiges. In this eastern sector, the enemy made no progress this morning. On the contrary his attack has been shattered. The main weight of the onslaught was against the sector between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims. There was fiercest fighting all the morning along the Marne valley, the enemy endeavouring to force the passage of the river. In the eastern sector, the enemy employed tanks in strong force.

BRITISH NOT YET ENGAGED IN BATTLE.

LONDON ARMIES BEING RE-ARRANGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 1-15 p.m., July 17.

The "Daily News" says it learns from a well-informed source that the British have hitherto not been engaged in the battle.

It is stated that the London armies in the west are being rearranged. A number of French units are now in the British lines.

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENTS.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE-A COMPLETE FAILURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 6-45 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters telegraphing to-day, says:—

Reports from the whole battlefield indicate that except in a few minor localities, the offensive hitherto has been a complete failure.

New prisoners are saying that they are convinced they are beaten and a carrier-pigeon message captured east of Chateau-Thierry, says "Situation is serious. There is no chance of making further progress in this locality."

East of Rheims early this morning we were not only holding up the enemy attempts to advance, but we appear to have broken the spirit of the enemy. At one place here our counter-attack drove the enemy out from a salient. In the region of Fossey we improved our positions during the night and drove the enemy across the river taking prisoners.

The Crown having closed its case, Mr. Asaf Ali in answer to the Court, said he was not prepared to make any statement at present beyond saying he had not disobeyed the direction contained in the Chief Commissioner's orders. The Magistrate then postponed the case till the 5th August to enable the defence to apply for transfer.

Pandit Neki Ram's case was taken up immediately afterwards and a similar procedure was followed.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR HEBUTERNE.

BRITISH BOMBING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 10-55 p.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., July 17.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The enemy attacked and entered two of our new posts in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out. We secured prisoners.

There was hostile artillery activity at Leere. Storms handicapped airwork on the 15th July.

We dropped a few bombs and brought down six aeroplanes. One British is missing. A violent thunderstorm prevented night bombing after midnight. Previously thereto, we dropped over four tons of bombs on the Secin rail-station and hostile billets. All returned.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16, 11-25 p.m.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., July 17.

A German evening official communiqué says:—The enemy delivered a violent counter-attack on the Marne front achieving some local successes south-westward of Rheims. The situation is unchanged eastward of Rheims.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., July 17.

Enemy aviators bombed an American ambulance station last night. Two were killed and nine wounded.

NO INTERMINGLING OF FRENCH & BRITISH TROOPS.

BRITISH TROOPS ON MARNE GO NORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 17.

"The Times" states that the intermingling of the French and the British troops

MR. ASAF ALI'S TRIAL

IMMEDIATE ADJOURNMENT REFUSED.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT'S INSTRUCTION.

CASE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 17.

Before Mr. Spencer, Additional District Magistrate, the trial opened to-day of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, on a charge of committing a breach of the order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, made under the Defence of India Act Regulations prohibiting him from addressing any public meeting. Mr. Suraj Narayan, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. M. K. Azad, assisted by several members of the local bar, conducted the defence. At the outset Mr. Davar applied for postponement of the trial as he said he wished to apply to the Chief Court, Punjab, or to the Governor-General in Council for the transfer of this case. His ground was that in his order granting bail, the District Magistrate had laid down certain instructions saying that the case was most important and if the accused were found guilty, Government desired that the punishment should be condign.

The Magistrate said that the Punjab Chief Court to which he was subordinate had issued instructions not to postpone the trial when application for transfer was made, but to record the evidence on behalf of the prosecution and to grant adjournment afterwards to enable the accused to move the superior Court. After some further arguments the Magistrate rejected the application for immediate adjournment and informed the accused that if he wished to apply for transfer, he should make his application with due expedition and in the meantime the case would proceed up to the conclusion of the case for the crown.

The hearing was then proceeded with and evidence was led to prove the service on the accused of the order prohibiting him from addressing any public meeting. Several witnesses were then examined to show that they became members of the Home Rule League on the 16th June or a day before and that Mr. Asaf Ali addressed a meeting, held in the Lachmarain Dharamsala.

Two witnesses who were staying in the Dharamsala, deposed they saw the meeting held. One of them said he partly heard what Mr. Asaf Ali said at the meeting.

The Crown having closed its case, Mr. Asaf Ali in answer to the Court, said he was not prepared to make any statement at present beyond saying he had not disobeyed the direction contained in the Chief Commissioner's orders. The Magistrate then postponed the case till the 5th August to enable the defence to apply for transfer.

Pandit Neki Ram's case was taken up immediately afterwards and a similar procedure was followed.

BRITISH PEACE TERMS.

NOT TO INCLUDE RETURN OF PACIFIC AND AFRICAN TERRITORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

The "Morning Post" understands that the peace terms on which, according to Mr. Lloyd George, the Imperial War Cabinet is pretty well agreed, will certainly include determination to refuse to return German territories in the Pacific and Africa.

ASIATIC CHOLERA ON STEAMER FROM PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 17.

Six of the crew of a steamer from Petrograd are suffering from Asiatic cholera and one has died.

has ceased. The paper says that the British troops on the Marne have gone north while the French units at Ypres have rejoined the main French forces.

THE AIR-RAID ON GLADBACH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 17.

The Hague.—"Les Nouvelles" learns that the Allied air raid on Gladbach on the night of the 12th and 13th resulted in the incineration of the railway station and widespread destruction of lines and crossings. The traffic to Holland was demonstrably much disorganised.

British aviators at Zeebrugge sank a tug endeavouring to remove one of the sunken British cruisers.

Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms.

Influence of Parliament on the Secretary of State and his Council.

Parliament may sometimes be a sleepy guardian of Indian interests; but the feeling that it may call him at any time to account certainly leads the Secretary of State and his Council to exercise with some scrupulousness both the specific powers of control with which they are particularly invested and also the general power of superintendence which the Government of India Act gives them. We need not dwell on the fact that they manage directly the home charges (which amount to one-fifth of the total expenditure of India) on account of military equipment, stores, pensions, leave allowances, and the like; and that they also control the raising of sterling loans. The greater part of their duties consists in the control of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council is required by section 33 of the Government of India Act, 1915, "to pay due obedience to all such orders" as he may receive from the Secretary of State; and we have to see how this obedience is in fact exacted. Obviously the intensity of control must vary with the interest shown by Parliament on whose behalf the Secretary of State exercises his powers. The relations between Simla and Whitehall vary also with the personal equation. If resentment has been felt in India that there has been a tendency on occasions to treat Viceroy's India as "agents" of the British Government, it is fair to add that there have been periods when Viceroy's have almost regarded Secretaries of State as the convenient mouth-piece of their policy in Parliament. Certainly there have been times when the power of the Government of India rested actually far less upon the support of the Cabinet in Parliament than on the respect which its reputation for efficiency inspired. The hands of the Government of India were strong; and there was little disposition to question the quality of their work, so long as it was concerned chiefly with material things, and the subtler springs of action which lie in the mental development of a people were not aroused.

Powers of the Secretary of State.

We must distinguish, however, between the measure of control which has been exercised and the powers of control which the existing system provides. These are very great. All projects for legislation, whether in the Indian or provincial legislatures, come home to the Secretary of State for approval in principle. Before him are laid all variations in taxation or other measures materially affecting the revenues and in particular the customs; any measures affecting the currency operations or debt; and generally speaking, any proposals which involve questions of policy or which raise important administrative questions or involve large or novel expenditure. To set out all the Secretary of State's specific powers would be a long task; but we may mention the construction of public works and railways; the creation of new appointments of a certain value, the raising of the pay of others, or the revision of establishments beyond a certain sum; grants to local governments, or loans to Native States; large charges for ceremonial or grants of substantial political pensions; large grants for religious or charitable purposes; mining leases and other similar concessions; and additions to the military expenditure, as classes of public business in respect of which he has felt bound to place checks on the powers of the Government of India. For some such restraints we have no doubt that there is solid constitutional justification. The Government of India exercise immense powers over a vast and populous country, and in the absence of popular control in India it is right that they should, in matters of importance, be made to feel themselves amenable to Parliament's responsible minister and that he should exercise conscientiously the powers which Parliament entrusts to him. Nor should we under-rate the value of the permanent officials at the India Office in contributing to maintain continuity of policy in a country where the high authorities are constantly changing. This consideration is of great importance. But as we shall show hereafter we think that the time may now have come when the detailed control of the India Office might with advantage be relaxed.

Development of British dominion.

Referring to the next chapter of our account of the legislative machinery of India, we will now describe how the executive government of the country is constructed and conducted in India itself. The old settlements were administered by a president or governor and a large council, composed of from twelve to sixteen of the senior servants of the Company. Everything was decided by a majority vote, an arrangement that Clive found so unworkable for serious business in Bengal that he set up a select committee as the real instrument of government. The three presidencies were independent of each other, and each government was absolute within its limits, subject to the distant and intermittent control of the Directors at home. But the need for a common policy in the face of foreign enemies was apparent; and when the disorder of the Company's finances and suspicions about the fortunes amassed by its servants in India drove Parliament to intervene, it was wisely decided to create one supreme government in the country. The grant of the *Divani* in 1765 made Bengal the predominant presidency, and therefore the Regulating Act converted its Governor in Council into a Governor-General in Council and gave him superintending authority over Bombay and Madras. How shadowy Warren Hastings found his authority at first is well-known: against his will the aggressive policy of first the Bombay and later on the Madras Government involved him in wars, which taxed to

the utmost his courage and resources. A curious echo of this state of things lingers in the language of section 45 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, which still tutelage the possibility of a provincial Government making peace and war. For a long time indeed the mere isolation of the western and southern presidencies attenuated the authority of the Governor-General in Council over them. His control became effective only as the British dominions extended till they became contiguous and communications between them improved. The Madras Presidency took practically its present shape after the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799; and the Presidency of Bombay was settled on almost its present lines in 1818 after the third Maratha war. But the Bengal Presidency under the Governor-General in Council continued to grow. Lord Lake's campaign against the Marhatas added what is roughly the province of Agra to the Company's dominions. From that time forward the security of the Bengal Presidency was the dominant reason for further extensions of the frontiers, and thus Lower Burma, Assam, the Punjab, Jhansi, Nagpur, and Oudh and as they were successively absorbed, were added into it. Sind, which was annexed before the conquest of the Punjab, was attached to Bombay as being the only base from which it could be conveniently administered. The Governor-General in Council was looked upon as in immediate control of all new territories; but it was apparent that he could not directly administer so unwieldy a charge. The idea of instituting a fourth presidency was entertained, and for a very brief space actually put into practice, but it was shortly afterwards abandoned in favour of the creation of a lieutenant-governorship on the North-West Provinces in 1858; and in 1854 the Governor-General in Council divested himself of direct responsibility for Bengal, which also came under a lieutenant-governor. An Act of that year also gave the Governor-General in Council authority to provide for the administration of any territory which there was no legal power to place under a lieutenant-governor by creating it into a chief commissioner's province. From that time onwards this power was regularly used, and so the Government of India came to assume its present character of a supervising and directing authority over the administration of the entire country.

The Executive Council of the Governor-General.

Originally the Council of the Governor-General worked together as a board and decided all questions by a majority vote. The difficulties which Warren Hastings encountered from this arrangement are notorious. Lord Cornwallis insisted on being given enlarged powers, and to meet his views the provision which now enables the Governor-General to over-ride his Council and to act on his own responsibility in matters of grave importance was inserted. The power has been rarely exercised, though Lord Lytton used it in 1879 to abolish the import duty on English cotton goods. The appointment of special members of Council for law and finance initiated the portfolio system, and the great increase of work which resulted from Lord Dalhousie's energetic policy demonstrated its necessity. Lord Canning finally abandoned the attempt to administer a great empire by the cumbersome method of collective business, and introduced the present system by which the ordinary work of the Departments is distributed among members and only the more important cases are referred to the Governor-General or dealt with collectively. Recent events have, however, thrown some light upon the drawbacks attending the discretionary limitation of collective deliberations. The Council has been from time to time enlarged and now consists of six ordinary members and the Commander-in-Chief. Three of the ordinary members must have had ten years' service under the Crown in India and one must be a barrister of five years' standing. At the present time the portfolios are Foreign and Political (which is taken by the Governor-General himself), Home, Revenue, Finance, Legislative, Commerce and Industry, Education and Army. The particular allotment of their work between them is unimportant. But it is essential to our purpose to see what the work of Government in so vast a country comprises and how the burden is in practice shared between the Government of India and its delegates the provincial Governments.

THE MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASKED TO BE READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

It is understood that the Government of India have addressed the local Governments on the subject of Chelmsford-Montagu Reform Report asking for an expression of their views by the first of November and also asking them to take immediate steps for the preparation of material which will be useful to the two committees referred to in paras 225 and 238 of the report.

GRIEVANCES ABOUT REFORM REPORT.

MR. SHIRLEY TREMENE'S OPINION.

BANGALORE, July 17.

Mr. Shirley Tremene of Calcutta, who is at present staying in Bangalore, in an interview regarding the reforms, said that when

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MR. C. R. DAS SUES
MR. S. N. BANNERJEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. C. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, has filed a defamation suit in the High Court against Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea to recover one lakh of rupees as damages sustained by him.

Lord Ripon suggested his scheme of local self-government, if that had been thoroughly carried out, there would have now been large properly equipped electorates to return members to the Councils, but the grant of self-government was so restricted that it did not advance as it should have done. Municipalities rarely emerged from a state of absolute pupillage.

There was a song many years ago two lines of which ran thus: "Nelly Bly had a fly tied to a string. Let it go a little way and pulled it back again."

No scheme of Home Rule or local self-government will satisfy everybody. The extremists on both the sides do not wish to be satisfied and what they want is the removal of grievance, and if it were possible to remove all their grievance imaginary or otherwise, they would still be unhappy. But the fact that the great majority of moderate men, European and Indian whose views are worth anything approve of the scheme shows to my mind very conclusively that a great step it has made in the direction of local self-government.

There are defects in it and details that require consideration. There must, of necessity, be no Act of Parliament of any importance that has been passed without an amendment and it has been said that there is no Act through which the coach and four could not be driven if the people would only approach the subject in a spirit of sweet reasonableness and help the Government with constructive and not destructive criticism. They would be of some service, but as Byron says "A man must serve his time to every trade save critics"; they are always ready-made. In conclusion he said "I heartily approve of the Reform Scheme and I think it is one of those masterpieces which would stand out for all time."

"C. AND M. GAZETTE'S" OUTBURST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" contrasts the welcome given to the Reform Report by the Moderates with the wilful rejection of it by the Extremists. It says that the Congress-League Scheme has been torn to shreds. Mr. Curtis gave it a *coup de grace* and Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford gave it a decent burial. Any attempt to resuscitate it is foredoomed to failure. It concludes by saying, "If we rejected the Secretary of State's announcement of policy on August 20, if we were bitterly opposed to self-government for India in any shape or form, if we wished to keep the Indian people in perpetual tutelage, we could wish for nothing better than that the Congress-League Scheme should be adopted without the alteration of a comma. By this means such a catastrophic breakdown would be assured at the outset that there would be strong reaction in favour of officialdom and responsible government indefinitely postponed. It is because we loyally accept the pronouncement of August 20th and desire that India should receive full responsible government as soon as she can demonstrate her fitness for it, that we regard with dismay any attempt to proceed on wrong lines and wish to avoid any risk of a catastrophic breakdown before she has had time to feel her feet and advance with sure tread towards the goal that has been set before her."

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA'S APPROVAL.

In response to inquiries made by our representative with regard to his views on the Scheme of Constitutional Reforms, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—

I have carefully considered the scheme in all its aspects and I would generally support it, as an honest effort on the part of the authors of the Scheme to give a fair start to the Indian people on the path of Responsible Government. I recognise that certain important features of the Scheme require substantial modification, and I think it is now our duty to submit our views thereon in a clear and unmistakable manner and I hope and trust that they will receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the distinguished framers of the Scheme. It would be unwise, I think, to condemn the Scheme wholesale and thus play into the hands of the reactionaries. I hope, the spirit of the late Sir Pherozshah Mehta and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will still guide us in our deliberations and I trust that at this critical juncture in the history of our country, we shall not be found wanting in practical statesmanship. We shall put forth every endeavour to have the Scheme amended in consonance with the spirit of the Congress-League Scheme and thus save it from being wrecked by the operation of the conflicting forces of reaction and extremism.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AUTUMN SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The fourth of September next is provisionally fixed for the autumn meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla. A limited number of days during the session will be allotted for the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest.

ENEMY DISPERSED EAST OF JORDAN.

ALSO EXPELLED FROM ABUTELLUL.

510 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

A Palestine communiqué says the enemy attacks developed on July 13th and 14th against the positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on Abutellul ridges northward of Jericho.

The Indian cavalry dispersed the enemy eastward of the Jordan lancing a number and taking prisoners and machineguns.

The enemy penetrated our positions about Abutellul, but the Australians and New Zealanders counter-attacking entirely restored the position taking a total of four hundred prisoners.

The total prisoners number 510 of whom 350 are Germans.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON MURMAN COAST.

KEM STATION OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that the British who landed on the Murman coast have advanced and occupied the Kem station on the White Sea.

FINNISH GUARDS ATTACK MURMAN RAILWAY.

TOWARDS KANDALAX AND KEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

Newspapers report that the Finnish Guards are attacking the Murman railway in the direction of Kandalax and Kem.

CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY IN SIBERIA.

COMPRISES RUSSIANS AND POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. July 17.

The Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia comprises a number of Russians commanded by Generals Erdelli, Alexicoff and Dutoff and also Poles.

NORTHUMBERLANDS' SUCCESSFUL RAID.

ON POSITIONS SOUTH OF ASIAGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-45 p.m. July 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. July 17.

A British Italian official communiqué says: The Northumberland's successfully raided the positions southward of Asiago taking twenty-four prisoners.

We destroyed thirty-five aeroplanes between the 4th and 15th July. One British machine did not return.

ITALIAN ADVANCE IN GRAPPA REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-35 p.m. July 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. July 17.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We gained ground in the northern region of Grappa taking ninety-four prisoners. The Italians and the Allied aircraft were very active and brought down twelve enemy aeroplanes.

HAITI REPUBLIC DECLARES WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

PORT AU PRINCE.—The State Council has unanimously declared war against Germany.

JAPANESE BATTLESHIP BLOWS UP AND SINKS.

500 CASUALTIES ESTIMATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 17.

PARIS.—A telegram from Tokyo states that the Japanese battleship *Kavachi* blew up on the 12th July in the Tokuyama Bay and sank. It is estimated that over 500 were killed.

FAILURE OF FRUIT CROP IN ENGLAND.

RELAXATION OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. July 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macmaster suggested that in view of the failure of hard fruit crop in the United Kingdom the restrictions on importation of apples, pears, peaches and similar fruits from the Dominions and dependencies and the Allies should be promptly relaxed.

Sir Albert Stanley replied that he was considering the matter in consultation with the Ministers of Food and Shipping.

BRITISH YOUTHS UNDER 19.

SUGGESTION NOT TO SEND TO FRONT.

NOT ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

In the Commons, Mr. Percy Harris suggested that in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until nineteen. He asked what was the age at which Americans were called up and whether the French 1920 class was yet in the trenches.

Mr. Macpherson regretted that the circumstances at present did not admit the adoption of the suggestion. He declined to undertake that youths under nineteen would not be sent to the front line. He understood that no Frenchmen of the 1920 class had yet been put in the trenches. The minimum age of American recruits was twenty-one.

NIZAM'S GIFT FOR ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

£25,000 FOR SUFFERERS FROM WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The Nizam has given £25,000 on the occasion of their Imperial Majesties' Silver Wedding for the relief of sufferers from the war.

SILVER WEDDING ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

KING'S REPLY TO MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 17.

In reply to a telegram offering to their Majesties the heartfelt congratulations and good wishes on their Silver Wedding from their Majesties' loyal subjects in Madras, His Excellency the Governor has received the following gracious message:—

"Queen joins with me in thanking you for dutiful message of congratulations and good wishes you have addressed to us for our Silver Wedding on your own behalf as well as on that of my loyal subjects in Madras Presidency."

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHTS.

CO-ORDINATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 17.

NEW YORK.—Newspaper ascribe to Major-General Branner, who is now on a mission to the United States co-ordinating the British and American aviation efforts, the statement that the British and the American governments may undertake trans-Atlantic flights this year with a view to testing the practicability of sending American aeroplanes to Europe by air.

MR. COTTON RETURNED.

FOR EAST FINSBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. July 17.

The East Finsbury By-election has resulted as follows:—Cotton (Coalitionist) 1,156, Captain Spencer ("Vigilante") 576, Belcher (Independent) 199.

WAR PRISONERS' CONFERENCE.

DIFFICULTY IN CARRYING OUT ITS PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 17.

THE HAGUE.—Speaking at the final meeting of the War Prisoners' Conference after the agreement had been reached, Lord Newton pointed out that although the agreement had been very difficult, it was still more difficult to carry out the provisions owing to the peculiar circumstances, the chief of which was the difficulty of transport as the Germans held by Britain were scattered throughout the Globe. He hoped however that the provisions would be liberally interpreted by both parties, both remembering that any difficulties arising would react on the prisoners themselves.

LORD NEWTON ON DIFFICULTY OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Rotterdam wires that Lord Newton in an interview said he considered the War Prisoners' agreement satisfactory. Neither side had gained an advantage. Negotiations were very difficult owing to the importance attached by the Germans to their prisoners in the colonies and sometimes a breakdown was threatened. The difficulties were overcome only at the last moment.

The correspondent adds that the agreement comprises the internees in Holland and Switzerland.

MOTION TO EXPEL LICHNOWSKY.

DEBATE IN PRUSSIAN UPPER HOUSE.

RESULT NOT DISCLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

The Prussian Upper House on Friday discussed the motion to expel Lichnowsky and a lively four hours' debate followed. The result has not been disclosed as the King's sanction is necessary to enforce the decision.

GERMANY'S EMPIRE FEVER.

FRESH EVIDENCE OF MILITARIST LUNACY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

In view of the triumph of militarists in Germany as evidenced by the fall of Kuchlmann, it is interesting to note what their leading newspaper, the "Kreuz-Zeitung," has to say about war aims. After remarking that only workings can believe in the possibility of understanding with England, it proceeds to say that victorious Germany will have no paper agreements, she will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal, the cession as indemnity of such portions of their present possessions as she may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire. East Africa, Togoland and South-west Africa are to be the corner pillars of this new colonial Empire which Germany intends to develop into a great military power with carefully protected wireless stations, roads, railways, shore batteries and depots for raw material, food and munitions.

The "Kreuz-Zeitung," again dangles before the eyes of the German public the idea of a great army of African natives remarking that the Hereros, especially Hottentots, provide excellent material for soldiers. It declares that in the military training of coloured auxiliary troops, Germany intends to make a great place among nations. One great result of this new policy will be, says the "Kreuz-Zeitung," that a compact German Mittel-Afrika armed with strong white and coloured protective troops will never permit contiguous opponents to send a single man from the African soil to the European seat of war unless they wish to abandon their own colonies.

HERTLING'S INSIDIOUS ATTEMPT.

TO INFLUENCE BELGIAN OPINION TOWARDS GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

AMSTERDAM.—An additional telegram regarding von Hertling's references to Belgium shows that the Chancellor said the invasion and occupation of Belgium were necessities forced on Germany. Belgium would be held as a pledge in order to obtain peace conditions preventing her becoming a jumping-off ground for the enemy, not only militarily but economically. Germany must prevent herself being strangled economically after the war.

The Chancellor insidiously proceeded to attempt to influence Belgian opinion towards Germany.

IMPRESSION IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 17.

Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium is variously received in Germany. The pan-German "Tages-Zeitung" declares that all parties favouring German peace must sharply oppose Hertling's government.

More moderate papers approve the declaration although the "Tagesblatt" points out that the restoration of Belgium is still conditional.

The Centre organ, the "Germania," also emphasises that Hertling is strong for political safeguards. The impression is growing here that the Chancellor's statement was made merely to appease the Socialists.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

575,761 GIFTS PRESENTED BY PRINCESS BEATRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., July 17.

The project of offering the Queen a shower of gifts for the occasion of the celebration of the silver wedding has met with amazing success. Princess Beatrice yesterday at St. James Palace presented the Queen with 575,761 gifts in kind, besides £2,298.

The Queen expressed her astonishment at the magnificent total from so many parts of the world. It was an astonishing display in Queen Anne's drawing room, including the most varied offerings from the Dominions, which in many cases were still not unpacked. Other gifts are still en route, so the figures are incomplete.

At the suggestion of his Excellency the Viceroy it has been decided to form a Charity Organisation Board for India of which his Excellency has consented to become patron. The object aimed at will be to co-ordinate charitable effort.

Serial Story

A WILD HARVEST

BY ANNIE S. SWAN

(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The No'er-do-Weel," etc.)

SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER VIII.

SYLVIA VISITS ANNIE.

Sylvia Howorth, sitting on the bench outside the office door at Sleath Mill watched the millworkers tripping out at the dinner hour.

She was waiting for her father to come home to lunch, after which they were going to drive about five miles into the country for the purpose of paying a marriage call. A large number of women and girls were employed at Sleath, and as they trooped out seemed a gay and happy throng. There was a white face here and there, but in the main they looked well nourished and contented. There was plenty of talk and laughter and chaff, especially among the younger ones, and Sylvia watched the animated scene with the liveliest interest. They watched her too out of the corner of their eyes, everyone of them interested in the master's daughter, and pleased to see her about the mill. Presently near the rear of the crowd Sylvia observed Luke Cartledge, and immediately rose and crossed over to speak to him.

"Good-day, Mr. Cartledge. Is Annie home yet?"

"Yes, Miss. She come whoam a Toos-day."

"She has been quite a long time away, hasn't she?"

"Only a month, Miss, though it do seem a tidy bit of time to me."

"However did you get on without her?"

"Only so so, Miss. A woman do meck a mighty difference to the comfort of a man, an' ma Annie, her's a gweed un about the house."

"I should think so, everybody says how clever she is. When can I come and see her?"

"Anny day, Miss, she'll be to whoam now sure, for she do find a tidy bit to do in the house."

"Well, tell her I'll be up one of these afternoons. I have something I want to discuss with her, something that will interest her. We want a girl's club for Sleath, Mr. Cartledge, and everybody says Annie is the one to help me."

Luke Cartledge looked much pleased, and his eyes dwelt with real kindness and admiration on the sweet face looking so earnestly into his. "I'll be proud, Miss Sylvia, if thou thinks ma Annie fit to help thee that way. She knows a power of the lasses, and it would be gweed fur her. I'll tell her this very day when I goes whoam."

He passed on touching his cap, and almost immediately Max Howorth who had been at a remote part of the mill came across the wide green enclosure, which gave such a pleasant aspect to the entrance.

Sylvia smiled and nodded to him.

"So you're back agin, Max? Well, how are you liking your journeying to and fro on the face of the earth?"

"I don't like it, I loathe it, Sylvia," he answered rather gloomily. "What were you saying to Luke Cartledge? You are an odd girl, Sylvia. Eve and Una would never have anything to say to a man like Cartledge, surely beast, he is anyhow."

"Oh, Max, how can you say that about Luke Cartledge, he is a perfect dear. Everybody says so. Mr. Macdonald thinks ever so highly of him, and quite depends on his judgment about heaps of things."

"Oh, indeed!" said Max, with a visible scowl. "That settles the question of course in your estimation. You've quite gone back on me, Sylvia, since you got so thick with Macdonald."

Sylvia drew her slim figure up, and held her small head rather high. "Max, you really are vulgar! Why are you like that? Aunt Alicia isn't. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. I'm not thick with anybody. I like Mr. Macdonald very much, and so does father. Everybody does, I believe, except you."

"Right you are, but don't let's quarrel about Macdonald, he isn't worth it," said Max with a shrug of his shoulders. "But you haven't told me what you were saying to Luke Cartledge."

"Why should I tell you?" she asked rather sulkily.

"Oh, well, there isn't any reason, but Cartledge is a crank, the sort of man a place is better without, don't you know?"

"I don't believe that, even for a moment, Max. I was asking him about his daughter Annie. I have quite missed her. When I was at home before she used to work here, and I know her very well. It seems odd, don't you think, that she should go off for such a long visit to her Aunt, quite a month, and leave her poor father alone in the house? It does not seem quite kind or nice. I'm going up to see her one of these days. I want to start a club and recreation room for the girls, and I'll hear from Annie Cartledge just the sort of thing the girls would like. Don't you think it's a good idea?"

"Oh, yes, well enough, but superfluities, quite superfluities. You may take it from me, Sylvia, that class likes to find its own amusement and recreation. You won't get any thanks though doubtless they'll take all you like to give them for nothing. They're like the daughters of the horse-leech."

"Oh, Max, you are simply horrid. Father isn't the least like that. He quite approves of the idea, and says he'll build a new club-room for us if it catches on."

Max merely shrugged his shoulders.

"You shouldn't be bothering your pretty head with such stuff, Sylvia. Now's the time for you to enjoy yourself. Are you going to let my mother bring you out at the hunt ball next month?"

Sylvia looked doubtful.

"I'm not keen on balls, Max, and I'm so glad father doesn't mind whether I go or

not. Just tell Aunt Alicia not to keep on about it, won't you, Max?" she said coaxingly. "I don't really care about that sort of thing."

"But you've a duty to society," he began, a statement which Sylvia received with a peal of laughter like silver bells.

"I don't recognise it, I won't. I mean to be happy in my own way, and make as many people as I can happy too."

"Also in your own way?" he asked teasingly, thinking as his eyes dwelt upon her face that she was the loveliest thing he had ever seen. And a vague envy and desire was at the back of the thought; he would stand well with her if he could, she was so different from all other girls he had ever seen.

"No, of course not. I'll try to find out the best way to make them happy," she said soberly.

"I wish you would put me on your list, Sylvia," he said gloomily, but she only laughed again.

"I don't know anybody who can take better care of himself than you, Max, and you won't do any disagreeable things," she answered with the nearest approach to genuine criticism she had yet attempted in his direction. He was struck by the words.

"You're jolly hard on a chap, give him half a chance, won't you?"

"I'll give him a whole chance if he is a good boy. Oh, there comes father and Mr. Macdonald, I must go to them, I have something to ask Mr. Macdonald."

Max did not linger. It was more than he could bear to see the happy intimacy between Graeme Macdonald and his pretty cousin, and he resented it with all his soul. He had not come much in personal contact with Macdonald during the weeks he had been on the road. It had been his invariable habit to return to spend the Sunday at home, except in the last week when his round had been longer than usual, and he had spent the Sunday at Glasgow.

But he was powerless to prevent the advance of the intimacy though he made a private resolve to speak of it to his Uncle when a suitable opportunity offered. He was not exactly in love with Sylvia, but she was the prettiest woman he had ever seen, and there was something about her which drew his interest and his sympathy in an extraordinary degree. Even her blame sounded more sweetly in his ears than another woman's praise. It was because she spoke out so fearlessly that she attracted him. Hitherto he had been so much accustomed to have his own way for her sex. He was only back in Wrotham for the day. Next morning he must set out again to do the south country round and the prospect did not please him. But surely something more than that knitted his brow as he got on his bicycle to return home to Polgarth for lunch. He had a problem in front of him, how to prevent any further intimacy between Sylvia and Annie Cartledge. He dreaded it, as a man dreads the light, when he has something to hide.

He had an appointment with Annie that night to say good-bye, at a new and remote resting place they had sought out. It was a wet evening, about seven o'clock, when they met under the shadow of the great boulders on Garth Tor, but the loveliness was in Annie's eyes, and she was quite unconscious of the elements.

"So you got home all right, and not a soul the wiser, eh?" he asked after he had greeted her. "You're sure Mrs. Nash suspected nothing, that she didn't write to your father?"

Annie shook her head.

"No she didn't, why should she. And I got home quite comfortably, and wrote a long letter to her, and everything is right and smooth, so it's no use looking so desperate about it, Max. What are you afraid of? Even if they knew, what could they do?"

"True," said Max absently. "What could they do?" But the gloom did not lift from his face, and if he had acted upon his real impulse he would have removed the clinging arm from his shoulder, and put a barrier between himself and this woman who had ceased to be desirable in his eyes. He had seen something better, something far above her, and his volatile nature would fain have been on with the new love before he was off with the old.

"Look here, Annie, my cousin Sylvia was talking to me about you to-day."

"Was she?" asked Annie, with sparkling eyes, full of interest.

"Yes, she's coming to see you one of these days. Shouldn't wonder if she came to-morrow, as she's one of these desperately energetic persons who always act up to their words. She's got a new crank of some sort in the wind, a club for the girls, and she wants you to help her."

"Yes," said Annie, seriously, both flattered and pleased. "I should like that."

"But you won't do it, understand," said Max quite decidedly.

"But why? We should get to know one another so much better that way, then it would be easier after," said Annie perplexedly.

"I won't have it. I don't wish you to get intimate in that way. It's all a sort of patronage, you know the way a rich girl acts towards a working one, a mere fad which will soon burn."

"You must come up to Windridge one afternoon, Annie, and we'll have another talk about it," she said warmly. "I'm so glad I've succeeded in interesting you at last. I felt sure you would be interested, and just think of the good we might do, besides keeping the girls out of mischief. Don't you think that's why people do wrong things, of because nobody has showed them how to do the right things?"

"Maybe," said Annie, and her lips came out in rather a disappointing snarl. "I

understands that she can't have everything her own way, perhaps it will be the better for her," he answered with a quite unnecessary bitterness. Then under the shelter of his umbrella they fell to more intimate talk, and the few stolen moments of their brief stay sped on wings.

Luke Cartledge's mind was now at rest concerning Annie, who had come back from Carlisle looking well and apparently in excellent spirits. She talked a great deal about her Aunt and Uncle, and the friends she had got to know there, and Luke, really a grudgeless man, congratulated himself and inwardly blessed Mrs. Fairweather, who had helped him to the solution of the difficulty.

And as Max Howorth was to travel for another six months at least he had no doubt that by the time he came to settle into a permanent place at the Mills, Annie would be quite cured.

"A pretty thought come to me to-day, Annie," he said that night as he sat with his legs in the inglenook.

"Any, what was that, feyther?" asked Annie rather abstractedly. She had not long come in from her tryst, which she had kept under pretext of needing some groceries from the town.

"It was about Mr. Macdonald and Miss Sylvia. I think it might be a match. A fine pair they'd mekk to be sure, wouldn't they now, Annie?"

Annie, rather startled by the idea, stood still in the middle of the kitchen and regarded her father doubtfully.

"Feyther, they'd never be it be. They'd not think him gweed enow, would they?"

In her own home Annie still spoke the dialect of her childhood and youth. It was only in her lover's company she remembered the laboured phrases which did not come so readily to her lips.

"What for no lass? He's a gentleman, if iver there was one, in this world," said Luke rather warmly.

"But he's iver so much older."

"It's on the reef side, lass, I think t'Mester would be main pleased."

"Well, I'm sure the other Howorths wouldn't, t'Hall fowl, I mean," said Annie quickly.

"It needna be their concern," answered Luke tranquilly. "I hope it will come. It would be a main gweed thing for Wrotham folk."

Annie pondered much on this startling idea, and her mind was still full of it next afternoon, when about three o'clock just as she had finished her dressing, and was ready for a bit of household mending, a smart little pony trap was driven up to the gate, and left in charge of a boy in buttons, while the driver, Sylvia herself, in her neat grey coat and skirt and jaunty little cap came running up the steps.

"So glad to find you at home, Annie. Did you father tell you I wanted to see you?"

"He did say something about it, Miss Sylvia," said Annie slowly, and with deliberation trying to copy the clear enunciation of each word that fell from Sylvia's pretty lips.

"I may come in, I suppose? You are not busy, I hope, at this hour of the day, and how nice you look!"

At another time Annie would have been flattered and pleased by this commendation, but on this occasion she was no pleasure, but was rather conscious of a kind of slow resentment. She surmised rather than knew that Sylvia Howorth would not have made a personal remark of that kind to a girl of her own class, unless she had been very intimate.

"Come in, please," she said a little stiffly, and when they entered the little hall she pushed open the door of the sitting-room.

"Oh, don't make company of me, Annie," said Sylvia pleasantly. "I want to come into the kitchen, I remember what a nice place it was, do let me into the kitchen."

Annie had no choice but grant such a reasonable request. Her own nature was kindly and responsive, and she found it hard work to keep Sylvia at a distance. But commands had been laid upon her, and she had given her promise.

"This is better," said Sylvia in tones of satisfaction as the warm air and glow of the cosy kitchen place met her. "I should simply love to have you here with me one day, if you'll invite me. But I haven't time to-day. Did your father tell you about the girls' club I have in my mind for Wrotham?"

"He only said you was thinkin' of it, Miss," answered Annie primly.

"And don't you like the idea? I thought you'd be my secretary and right hand, because you know all the girls, and could tell me just what would please them. I want to have such happy evenings with them, music and singing and learn some of the old English games. Mr. Macdonald says we forget too soon how to play. It was he who told me you were the right one to help."

"Well, he's wrong, then, Miss," said Annie stolidly. "I wouldn't be a bit of good, besides the girls wouldn't like it. It's your cousins from the Hall you must get, Miss Sylvia, then it'll be all in the family."

It was an odd speech Sylvia thought at the moment, and afterwards when she went over the interview in her mind.

"Oh, but, Annie," she said disappointedly. "Don't talk like that. Why should the girls mind? We should all be so happy together, and I thought we'd get up a dress-making class and a cookery class too later, if they care about it. I want to learn these things myself, and we should have a proper teacher and all be pupils together. Just think how experienced you are Mr. Macdonald's housekeeper told me you made your own things. Did you make that pretty blouse you have on?"

"Yes," said Annie, and in spite of herself her face relaxed. It was not easy to preserve such a disagreeable front in a sunny atmosphere, and presently she found herself listening interestedly to the details of the scheme, and even putting in a word here and there, a shrewd word which convinced Sylvia that Macdonald had been quite right in thinking that Annie Cartledge was the best helper she could get in Wrotham.

"You must come up to Windridge one afternoon, Annie, and we'll have another talk about it," she said warmly. "I'm so glad I've succeeded in interesting you at last. I felt sure you would be interested, and just think of the good we might do, besides keeping the girls out of mischief. Don't you think that's why people do wrong things, of because nobody has showed them how to do the right things?"

"Maybe," said Annie, and her lips came out in rather a disappointing snarl. "I

can't come, Miss Sylvia, it isn't a bit of good, I'm not coming."

"But why, Annie? You can't give me a single solitary bit of a reason why you shouldn't come."

"I haven't got the time," said Annie repeating her lesson faithfully.

"But it won't take much time at all, only two hours once a week or so. Surely that can be arranged. I thought of Friday nights, from seven to nine. You know your father is home at six, and you could quite easily get to the clubroom by seven or a little after it."

Annie shook her head.

"Your father would be quite pleased, I know, because he told me he would, and as you've been able to leave him for such a long visit to your Aunt, surely a couple of hours a week wouldn't hurt. I won't take a refusal."

Sylvia wondered why the colour so swiftly rose in Annie's cheeks and why she turned her eyes away.

"I'm sorry," she said quietly, and rather doggedly. "But I can't take anything to do with it."

"I won't take that answer. I must have a better reason. Don't you think the girls want a clubroom and somebody to take an interest in them?"

"I'm not sayin' anything again that, though I think what most folk do want is to be let alone," said Annie candidly, then blushed herself when she saw how the words had wounded a sensitive spirit.

"I hope the girls don't feel like that. I'm disappointed in you, Annie, most frightfully disappointed. Won't you think it over?"

Sylvia had risen by this time, and was drawing on her gloves, which in the heat of her earnestness she had pulled off.

"No, Miss Sylvia, I'd like to, but I can't."

"But why can't you?"

"I'll tell you some day, Miss Sylvia. You'll understand it then. I'm sorry I can't say any more now."

Sylvia looked puzzled.

"You are an odd girl, and make one feel as if there were some big-mystery at the back of you. Of course, that's silly, but I suppose it's some little bit of jealousy or something among the other girls. I'm coming to see you again, I won't give you up, I promise you. I'm sure it will be such a good thing for you, as well as for me. I want to know you better, Annie. It's what we're here for, to get to know one another, and help one another, don't you think that?"

To Sylvia's no small astonishment, and slight dismay, Annie Cartledge burst into tears.

(To be continued on Sunday, the 21st instant.)

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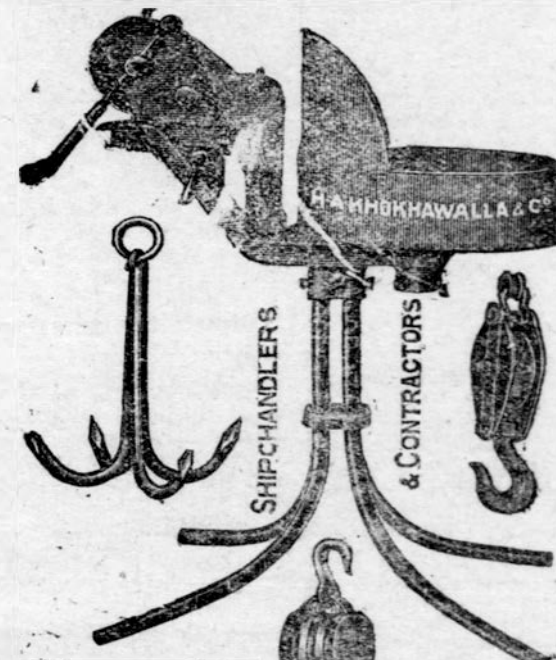
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schools in Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.
Conditions are less disturbed in the ex-
treme north, but there are indications of
strengthening of the monsoon. Rainfall
has been nearly general in Burma, Assam
and Kashmir and local in Central India.
A few falls also occurred in Bengal, the
North-West Frontier Province and south-
east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein four
inches; Kyaukpadaung and Myittha two;
Dhule three; Cox's Bazar two; Jalpaiguri
five and Sonmarg one.

Forecast: Increase of rain in the south
of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SOLAR.
Bombay, 16th July 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.,
4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. 29.705 inches
Thermometer of Air 83.8 Deg.
Thermometer of Water 77.8 " "
Thermometer of Soil 75.7 " "
Relative humidity of Air 67.75 %
Direction of wind from midnight 6.4 " "
Force of wind from midnight 6.4 " "
Maximum temperature of Air 86.8 " "
Minimum " 75.7 " "
General direction of Wind from midnight SW.SW.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight 153 miles.
Fall of Rain 0.03 inch.
Total fall during month 3.86 " "
Do " " 12.12 " "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 17th July 1918 0.01 " "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of
the tides in Bombay Harbour during the en-
suing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean
Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day	Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Bombay Mean time.	Depth.	Refill.	Height.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth.	Refill.	Height.
Wed.	17	5 52	24	11	17	10 41	21	4	4
Thur.	18	6 21	24	11	18	11 11	18	7	7
Fri.	19	6 50	24	10	19	11 40	18	4	4
Sat.	20	7 19	24	9	20	12 09	17	1	1
Sun.	21	7 48	24	8	21	12 38	16	1	1
Mon.	22	8 17	24	7	22	1 07	15	1	1
Tues.	23	8 46	24	6	23	1 36	14	1	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and
sunset, according to Indian Standard Time,
during the ensuing week:—

Day	Month	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
		h.	m.	h.	m.
July 17 (Wednesday)	1918	6h. 10m.	17m.	7h. 19m.	19m.
" 18 (Thursday)	"	6h. 10m.	17m.	7h. 19m.	19m.
" 19 (Friday)	"	6h. 11m.	17m.	7h. 19m.	19m.
" 20 (Saturday)	"	6h. 11m.	17m.	7h. 19m.	19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	"	6h. 12m.	17m.	7h. 19m.	19m.
" 22 (Monday)	"	6h. 12m.	17m.	7h. 18m.	18m.
" 23 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 12m.	17m.	7h. 18m.	18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8
hours on Wednesday, the 17th July 1918, giv-
ing data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded
in the west Punjab and are clear elsewhere.
Humidity is above normal in the south-west
Punjab and below it over the rest of the divi-
sion. Day temperature continues in moderate
excess at the eastern stations, but is locally
in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is
slightly below the average except in the east
Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly
clouded. The temperature is extremely dry. Day
temperature continues considerably above nor-
mal and night temperature slightly above the
average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or light-
ly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Raj-
putana. Day temperature is in moderate de-
fect in upper Sind and in slight excess in east
Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India
West.—Surat reports 0.17 in. of rain. Skies are
moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is
locally below normal. Day temperature is
above the average in north Gujarat and Central
India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderate-
ly clouded in the south-west and are clear or
lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues
below normal. Day temperature is in
moderate excess throughout. Night tempera-
ture is also above the average at a few sta-
tions.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderate-

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cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 50 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
E. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
**THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND
CHEMICAL CO.,**
Market, BOMBAY.

ly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal.
Day temperature is slightly above the aver-
age; at Kathagiri night temperature is also
in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies
are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity
is below normal except in the north of the
Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is moder-
ately above the average throughout.

General Remarks.—The break in the mon-
soon persists and weather has been dry ex-
cept for a light shower at Surat. Conditions
however appear to be improving in the south-
east Arabian Sea. Day temperature continues
high and humidity very low except in north-
west India.

No great change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m., on
WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Minimum of Past 24 hours.	S. A. M.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.

PERMANENT GULF—						
Bombay	103.2	82.4	55	111	1	—5.08
Surat	108.3	82.1	55	111	1	—5.08
Maskat	112.6	80.1	75	111	1	—0.16
Aden	109.0	78.7	81	111	1	—0.40
Malabar	108.1	78.8	45	111	1	—2.74
Calcutta	102.7	75.0	64	111	1	—2.02
Rangoon	102.7	75.0	64	111	1	—2.02
Amoy	102.7	75.0	64	111	1	—2.02
Delhi	101.2	75.0	64	111	1	—5.91
AGRA PROVINCE—						
Agra	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Mathura	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Jaipur	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Udaipur	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Alwar	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Jaipur	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Mount Abu	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
GOVARA KATHIWAR—						
Wari	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Dwarka	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Veraval	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Bayanagar	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Bhavnagar	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Surat	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Amreli	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Deesa	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Nasirabad	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28
Indore	102.0	75.0	64	111	1	—5.28

WEST—						
Bombay	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Surat	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Maskat	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Aden	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Malabar	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Calcutta	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
Rangoon	102.4	79.3	74	111	1	—5.30
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